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## Welcome Visitors

HONGKONG gladly welcomes the Youth Argosy world tourists. These American university students and educationists have an admirable objective—to obtain first-hand knowledge of conditions prevailing in various parts of the world and to enlighten themselves concerning the problems—general and specific—which beset countries beyond the boundaries of the United States. This Colony is always happy to receive objective observers because, in several respects, Hongkong occupies a unique position in the Far East not fully appreciated by those who criticise from afar. While not claiming to be a model community or possessing a faultless administration, Hongkong is conscious of having performed a useful role in Southeast Asia by its example of stable government, social reform, law and order, and its determination to meet and defeat economic adversities. Some of the Colony's "sins" have been magnified out of all proportion by certain subjective publicists and propagandists and too little appreciation has been shown of the special problems which have beset the Colony in consequence of political upheavals in the Far East and our geographical proximity to the trouble spots. We suggest that our fact-finding visitors can, in this direction, explore a fruitful field of investigation. They may find our shortcomings more obvious than our achievements, but we believe they will also be able to satisfy themselves that Hongkong is an acceptable example of practical democracy in a part of the world where the democratic way of life has become imperilled.

## Signifying What!

THE Peking Government's announced recognition of the Geneva Conventions governing prisoners of war and bacteriological warfare may be nothing more than a propaganda gesture. Its timing, however, is of interest and possibly of some significance. Observers have been quick to note that the announcement coincides with a Communist request to adjourn the secret truce talks at Panmunjom for two days, and they profess to see connection between the two actions inasmuch that the only serious bone of contention between the armistice negotiators relates to prisoners of war. Still unknown outside the Communists' seats of council is the ultimate intentions of the Reds so far as Korea is concerned; whether or not they desire a truce and are prepared to realize that desire. The United Nations position is completely clear and permits of no compromise on points of principle. The prisoner of war exchange issue can be immediately settled in a satisfactory manner if the Communists possess the will to resolve the current impasse. The cautious hope now being expressed in some quarters is that by giving official recognition to the Geneva Convention relating to the treatment of POWs, the Reds will be able to find an easy "face-saving" escape from the intolerable position they have placed themselves in as a result of their intransigence at Panmunjom. The hope remains that the next truce talks meeting will reveal a new attitude from the Communists capable of ending the present deadlock.

## SCORES INJURED IN NY SUBWAY TRAIN COLLISION Tunnel Becomes Scene Of Panic And Horror

New York, July 16. Two subway trains packed with afternoon rush-hour passengers collided in a steaming hot tunnel beneath New York's financial district today, injuring at least 100 persons and throwing scores of passengers into screaming panic in darkness.

Two persons suffered possible spinal fractures and one man had a broken leg, the police said. In New York City's worst subway disaster, on November 1, 1918, seven persons were killed. That disaster occurred in the Melbourne Street tunnel of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Line. The New York subway system of hundreds of miles of tunnels is the largest in the country. Subway accidents have been few considering the tremendous underground traffic.

The police said 75 persons were taken to hospital. At least 25 more injured were given emergency treatment in the dark tunnel under New York's financial district off Wall Street.

## Kefauver Adopting "Ike's" Tactics

New York, July 16. Senator Estes Kefauver, candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, appeared today to be copying successful tactics used by General Eisenhower in winning the Republican nomination.

These tactics include:

- 1.—An appeal for support from Party State Governors.
- 2.—A protest against alleged control over the convention party "machine."
- 3.—An appeal for full radio and television cover of the Democratic convention starting on Monday and its allied meetings.

There are these parallels: Eisenhower: Move 1—One of the General's greatest gains of strength came from the unanimous support of the nation's Republican Governors for "toss" over contest delegates.

Kefauver: Move 1—During the week-end Tennessee Governor Gordon Browning, who will nominate Kefauver, telegraphed all Democratic Governors asking their support in a drive for a "free, unhampered convention." Nine have so far replied favourably.

Eisenhower: Move 2—The General's supporters charged that backers of his rival, Senator Robert Taft, were trying to win nomination by machine "steamroller" tactics.

Kefauver: Move 2—Kefauver's manager, Mr. Guel Sullivan, yesterday accused unnamed Democratic candidates of "trying to go up to stop Kefauver."

Eisenhower: Move 3—When radio and television cover was first barred at meetings of the Republican National Committee on disputed delegates, General Eisenhower's managers urged that some of Senator Russell's supporters was disbanded by both sides. The Russell men suggested that a fair employment practices law be passed by Congress with the proviso that it would not apply in any State where the legislature refused to approve. Both Lehman and Governor Herman Talmadge of Georgia turned it down.

Meanwhile, jockeying among candidates for delegate support gained momentum. Harriman backers opened their big headquarters in the Conrad Hilton Hotel—the same space occupied by the successful Eisenhower forces last week.

Kefauver: Move 3—Kefauver urged that all Democratic meetings be open to radio and television as well as to the press.—Reuter.

PACE QUICKENS

Chicago, July 16. The Democratic pre-convention pace quickened today with the impending arrival of two front running candidates for the nomination and an early skirmish on the explosive civil rights issue.

The first two candidates due on the battle ground today were Senators Richard Russell of Georgia and Estes Kefauver of Tennessee. At least a dozen more "availed" candidates, favorite sons, dark horses and "dark" possibilities will be here by the time the convention opens on Monday.

The latest United Press tabulation of known delegate strength listed 267 for Kefauver and 117½ for Russell, with the Mutual Security Director, Mr. Averell Harriman, running a close third with 13½.

With none of the candidates holding anything near the 616 votes it takes to win the nomination, there was considerable bargaining in all camps for "second choice" pledges. The civil rights fight, which the Party in 1948 promised

Each train carried an estimated 1,000 passengers.

Seven ambulances, a hospital disaster team, six radio cars, three police emergency trucks, three pieces of fire equipment and wreck and rescue crews rushed to the scene near the Fulton Street Station of the city-owned Brooklyn Manhattan Transit Company.

The accident occurred at 5:30 p.m., the height of the evening rush hour when passengers were jammed elbow to elbow in the aisles of the underground cars.

The impact threw many strangers off their feet and sent them sliding into piles in the aisles. A Company spokesman said both trains were northbound and had just crossed under the East River from the Borough Hall section of Brooklyn, one behind the other, when the leading train rolled back about 23 feet at a bend in the tracks and collided with the train behind it.

**POWER TURNED OFF**  
Power in the tunnel was turned off immediately to prevent the electrocution of persons touching the third rail. Many trains that normally use the tracks were re-routed, delaying schedules. Others halted and passengers were transferred to other subway lines or buses.

**FLOOR FIGHT**  
Senator Herbert Lehman of New York warned platform drafters, as they sat down to start work, that there would be another floor fight next week if they tried to retreat from the 1948 plank.

The challenge exploded the hope of some top Democratic leaders that they could arrange a quiet compromise. The first compromise proposal offered by some of Senator Russell's supporters was disbanded by both sides. The Russell men suggested that a fair employment practices law be passed by Congress with the proviso that it would not apply in any State where the legislature refused to approve. Both Lehman and Governor Herman Talmadge of Georgia turned it down.

Meanwhile, jockeying among candidates for delegate support gained momentum. Harriman backers opened their big headquarters in the Conrad Hilton Hotel—the same space occupied by the successful Eisenhower forces last week.

**STOP PRESS**

## Disturbance In Kowloon

**"SECOND CHOICE"**

Leaders of the 94-vote New York delegation, biggest in the convention, expressed the determination to go down the line with Harriman and set about seeking "second choice" votes in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and California delegations.

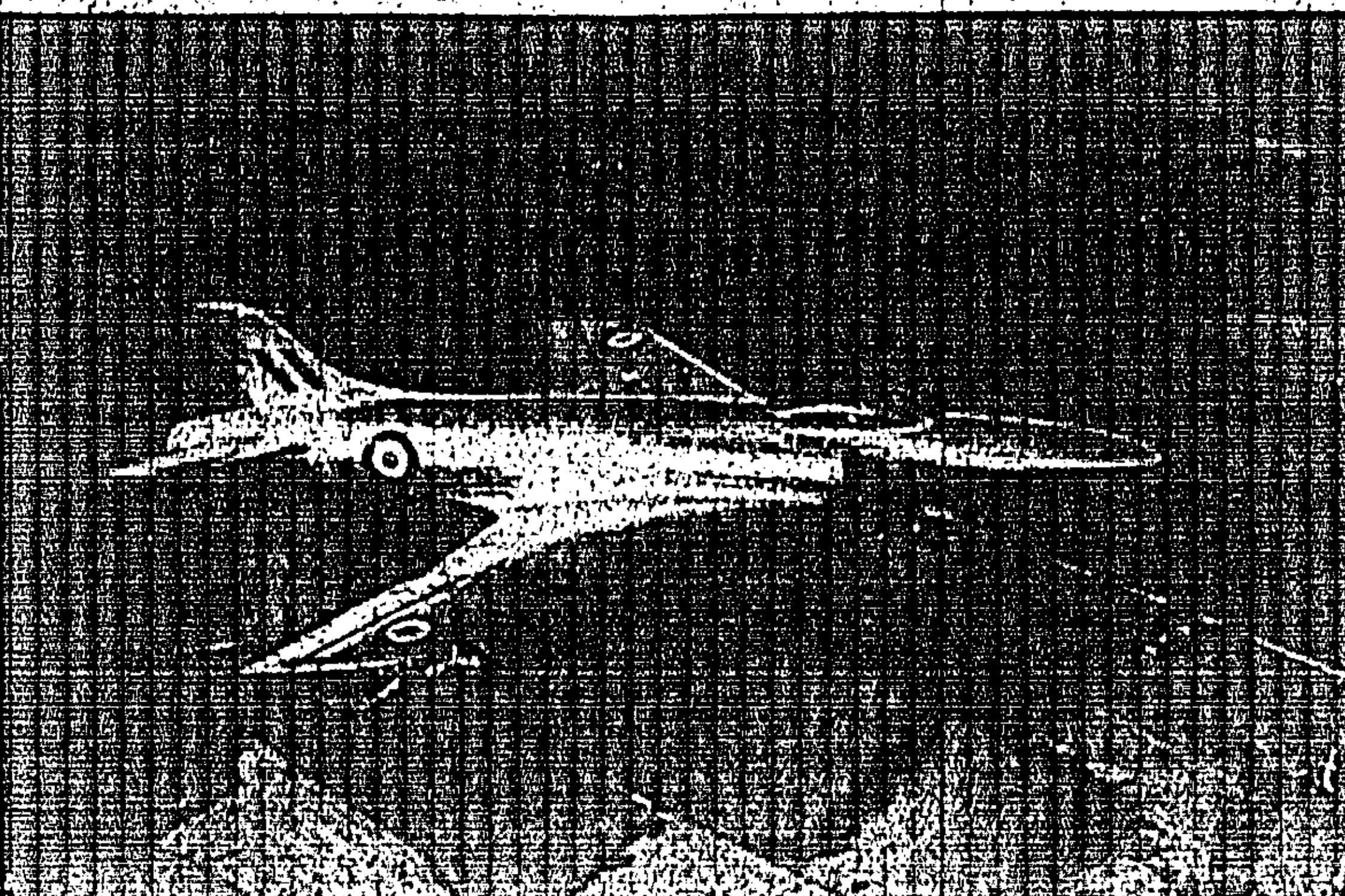
Russell boosters took over the hotel space occupied last week by Senator Robert Taft in his unsuccessful bid for the Republican nomination.

Kefauver headquarters opened in the penthouse on top of the Sherman Hotel and space was reserved in the Blackstone Hotel for Vice-President Alben Barkley. Senator Robert Kerr of Oklahoma is due here on Friday and established an advance unit in the Conrad Hilton.

The Illinois group of contestants "availed" boasting Governor Adlai Stevenson for a "draft" nomination moved from an office building to the Conrad Hilton. Stevenson boosters are headed by Walter Johnson, chairman of the History Department of the University of Chicago. —United Press.

The civil rights fight, which the Party in 1948 promised

RAF's New  
Fighter



## Peking Announcement Raises Hopes Speculation At UN

United Nations, July 16.

United Nations diplomats today hoped that Communist China's recognition of the Geneva convention on prisoners of war might lead to a break in the Korean truce negotiations through the appointment of a "protecting power" to handle the prisoner exchange impasse.

There was some feeling that the Peking government announced its recognition of the Geneva agreements—the 1949 convention covering war prisoners and the 1925 protocol outlawing bacterial weapons and poison gas—as a propaganda investment for possible future use.

The Geneva convention provides for the appointment of "protecting powers", neutral countries, entrusted with overseeing belligerents' affairs in the country of the enemy. In the Korean war, no such agent has been appointed either by the United Nations Command or by the Communist powers.

### GROUNDWORK

This is because the United States and most of the countries supporting its Korean war effort had no diplomatic relations with either Communist China or Korea before the outbreak of hostilities.

In the absence of concrete information on Communists' intentions, it was speculated that the Peking government might have announced its recognition of the convention as groundwork for the familiar "face saving" device of Oriental diplomacy.

Since the Geneva treaty provides for protecting powers, Peking might now, in full accord with the convention, signify readiness to entrust repatriation of prisoners to such a mutually agreed neutral country, India, prominent in previous abortive peace-making efforts, is mentioned as a likely possibility, although observers expected first some shadow boxing, such as a Communist proposal for one of the Soviet satellites to handle the issue.

In any event, the prisoner issue now appears to be crystallizing around the Geneva convention.—United Press.

A grief stricken Marine may fly home from Korea to help solve

the mysterious murder of his pretty young fiancee who was shot to death on Monday in her Columbia University office as she read his latest letters.

Marine Corps Headquarters in Washington hinted that Marine Ronald Leo would be flown to New York for the funeral of his honey blonde sweetheart, Eileen Fahey, 18, who was shot six times by a "thin man", described as "obviously a psychopathic killer." She will be buried on Saturday.

## Sinking Of The Whiteson: Court Finding

Delivering a verbal finding this morning at the conclusion of the Marine Court of Inquiry into the sinking of the mv Whiteson, Mr. T. B. Low said the Court found the Master of the ship (Captain Blakie) had been guilty of an error of judgment in taking the vessel out to sea on July 3 last, knowing that a typhoon was crossing south of the Philippines, which might constitute a danger to the ship while following a track between the Paracels and the Macapac Islands.

Francisco Batista, master of the second train, said he saw Murphy's train backing toward him but he could not stop his own train in time. Discarded newspapers and personal belongings of passengers littered the floors of the subway cars but the trains apparently suffered little damage.—United Press.

**POSE AS STUDENTS**

Detectives, meanwhile, posed as University undergraduates to mingle with summer school students at Columbia in search of a clue to the killing.

Mrs. Margaret Leo, plump and handsome mother of Ronald and 10 other children, said that she had asked the Marine Corps and the Red Cross to provide emergency leave for the young Marine who wept and kicked the earth in bewilderment when he learned of his fiancee's death.

Today she sent a message directly to him saying, "Ronnie, I need you. Will you please come home? Red Cross has information." She said that her son did not believe that her unhappy son had made any attempt himself to return.

"Ronnie is not one of those kids to run out on the war over there," she said. "If he has to stick by his friends. But he just doesn't understand the situation here. He has got to come home and face the situation sooner or later. She is dead and we can't do anything about that. But if he could be at the funeral it would be a help."

The body of the shy, home-loving girl who was to have been Ronnie's bride lay in the funeral parlour three doors from Leo's fifth floor walk-up apartment and just around the corner from her own home. They had been childhood sweethearts. The Police found no possibility that her slayer had been another suitor—she had none.—United Press.

**2 DIE IN  
FOREST  
FIRE**

Marblemount,

Wash., July 16.

A grimy, 350-man crew fought today to control a 500-acre forest fire in high timber east of here, after the raging blaze had burned to death a man and his son.

Foresters said Shirley Cook and his son Charles, 20, perished when flames trapped them. Four other members of the road crew with whom the Cooks were working barely escaped.

They said the father and son died after the elder Cook collapsed and his son failed to

recovered there. It is not clear why they were prevented from leaving, but it was not until the arrival of the Emergency Unit that they were rescued.

CNAC and CATC ceased operations in late 1949 when they said the father and son died after the elder Cook collapsed and his son failed to

recover there. The cause of the fire was not immediately determined, but some authorities believed it might have been started from lighting.—United Press.

**US To Build New  
Carrier**

Washington, July 16.

The second American 62,000-ton super aircraft carrier is to be built on the Atlantic Coast by the Navy Department announced today.

It was originally announced

that it would be built at San

Francisco.—UPI.

## Madame Peron Critical

Buenos Aires, July 16.

Belief that the condition of Senora Peron had reached a critical phase strengthened today after notices appeared in the neighbourhood of her residence bearing the words "Avoid Loud Noises" and "Don't Blow Horns".

Light traffic was still allowed in front of the house over the fashionable Avenida Libertador General San Martin, one of the main entries to the capital, but police diverted lorries and vans to neighbouring streets.

Groups of women were looking into the residence gardens from the nearby park, either praying or carrying flowers, but outsiders were allowed inside the gates.—Reuter.

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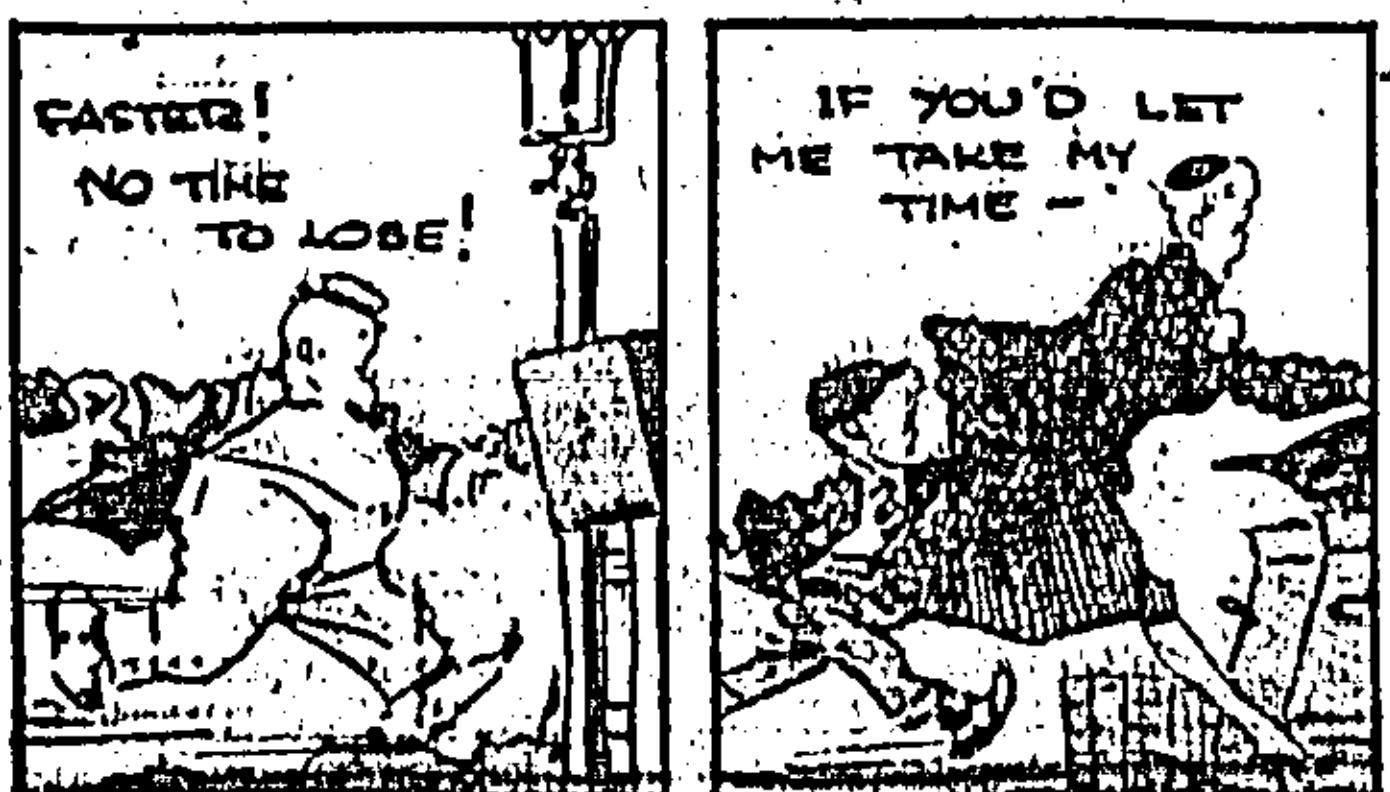
COREY·HALSTON

FORREST TUCKER·PHIL HARRIS

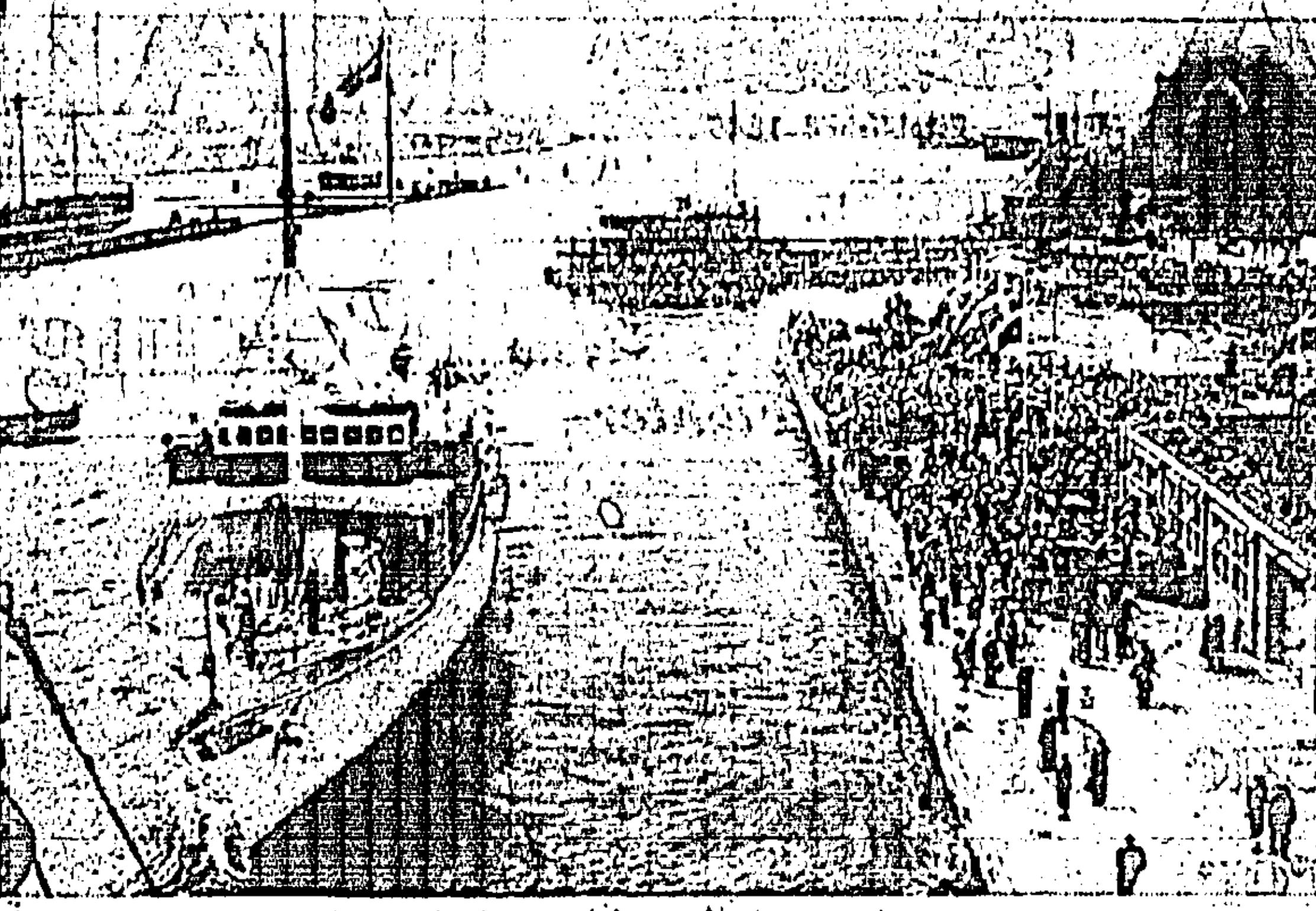
WALTER BRENNAN · WILLIAM CREECH  
EDWARD GIBSON · RAY MILLAND · PERRY COMO

A REPUBLIC PICTURE

POP



# Royal Departure For Greenland



King Frederik and Queen Ingrid of Denmark are at present visiting Greenland—the King's first visit to the Danish possession since his accession. Picture shows the Royal yacht, the Dannebrog, leaving Copenhagen with the King on board. The Queen made the trip by air.—Express Photo.

## He's Sleeping Better Now

Washington, July 16. A 52-year-old German said that he could sleep well again now after confessing to a murder he committed 23 years ago.

"I could never sleep soundly since I murdered a 70-year-old woman hairdresser," he added.

Justice authorities, checking his statement with police files of 1929, said it was true. He could not be tried or punished, however, since his crime was committed so long ago.

They withheld the man's name, but said the crime had been attributed to a madman who had confessed to this murder, together with 83 others.—Reuter.

## UN REPORT ON SLAVE LABOUR

United Nations, July 16. Some 442 forced labour camps with an estimated total of 1,255,000 inmates have been reported in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary, according to evidence given before a special United Nations Committee of Inquiry. Documents listing these camps were presented to the Committee during its inquiry into forced labour throughout the world.

The distribution of these camps was given as follows: Czechoslovakia, 247 camps with 350,000 prisoners; Rumania, 45\* camps with 250,000 prisoners.

Poland, 25 camps with 500,000 (estimated average).

Bulgaria, 30 camps with 62,500 prisoners.

Hungary, 85 camps with 93,000 prisoners.

In most cases, the evidence said, the camps were near industrial, mining or civil engineering projects which formed part of State plans for industrialisation of the iron curtain countries.—Reuter.

## British Bid Accepted

Washington, July 16. The United States Defence Department announced today it had accepted a bid of \$1,137,605 by the British firm of Ferranti to provide electrical material for installation in the garrison dam project near Bismarck, North Dakota.

Ferranti's bid was more than \$200,000 lower than the closest bid by an American company.

The contract is for 933,343 kVA power transformers and spare parts.

Under American law, Federal Departments must buy from American companies rather than from foreign companies unless the difference in price is unreasonable.

Consequently, the Defense Department has ruled that the highest American bid is unreasonably high.—Reuter.

## Negroes May Hold Balance Of Power In U.S. Elections

Washington, July 16. Sixteen million Negroes in the United States are prepared to exert their greatest influence on the national elections in 1952 since the 15th amendment to the Constitution for Negro suffrage took effect in 1870.

Best-informed Negro sources here said today that more Negroes will go to the polls than ever before and that the movement of Negroes from the Southern States to the north and west has given the coloured vote increased strategical importance in many important States.

Impartial experts on Negro affairs said that the coloured population widely welcomed the triumph of General Dwight D. Eisenhower over Senator Robert A. Taft in the Republican Convention but are disturbed by the Republican platform which revived the "State Rights" doctrine in the declaration regarding civil rights.

Governor Thomas E. Dewey's record on civil rights in New York State has been a factor favourable to General Eisenhower among Negroes.

Negro spokesmen are awaiting the results of the Democratic National Convention, which starts at Chicago on July 21, before indicating any all-out preference between the parties or candidates.

If the Democratic Convention approves President Truman's philosophy on civil rights and nominates a candidate friendly to racial equality, the present apparent trend toward General Eisenhower may be checked.

But if the Southern States' racial segregation views prevail at the Convention, General Eisenhower will probably get a large majority of the Negro vote.

Most authoritative estimates of Negro voting strength are as follows:

### FEWER IN SOUTH

In 1948, 2,430,000 Negroes voted in the Northern and Western States and about 750,000 in the Southern States where laws of political practices discouraged voting.

In 1952 there will be at least 2,700,000 Negro voters in the North and West and 1,000,000 in the South. If all Negroes in the South could be registered under a system of political racial equality, which is not at present existent, the Negro vote in the Southern States would reach a much higher figure.

Public statements by Mr. W. Averell Harriman have been more nearly in line with Negro political aspirations than those of the other presidential candidates.

Mr. Harriman easily won the district of Columbia Democratic primary election against Senator Estes Kefauver. But some of the Negro politicians here are not yet convinced that he would be the strongest Democratic candidate, although they are not yet ready to give a flat endorsement.

If the Democratic Convention nominates Senator Richard Russell of Georgia, who

### Out of puff-puff



represents conservative views on the South on racial questions, many Negroes who supported the Democratic "New Deal" in the Roosevelt and Truman elections will probably desert the Party.

Apart from the presidential race Negro political organisations are analysing the existing record in Congress of all Senators and Representatives and are preparing to support Congressional candidates who have a record friendly to Negro aspirations for political and economic equality.

In a close national election next November Negro voters would have the balance of power in many crucial Northern and Western States as indicated by the 1950 population statistics of the coloured population. These statistics are as follows:

California 639,000; Illinois 628,000; Pennsylvania 654,000; New York 928,000; Michigan 452,000; Ohio 470,000—United Press.

## Reds' Police Chief Flees

Berlin, July 16. Colonel Ernst Bollow, head of a department in the East German People's Police, was given himself up to the American authorities.

He told U.S. officers: "I am one of thousands of young Germans called up into the new forces who are determined not to serve in a Communist army.

But if the Southern States' racial segregation views prevail at the Convention, General Eisenhower will probably get a large majority of the Negro vote.

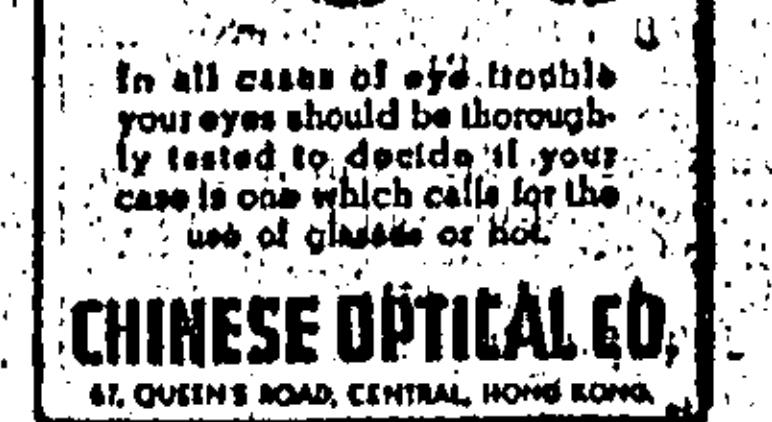
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## Issue Of Aid To Denmark

Washington, July 16. The foreign aid chief, W. Averell Harriman, is reported to have recommended that military and economic aid to Denmark be continued, despite the Danish Government's action in selling a tanker to Russia.

Mr. Harriman's recommendation to that effect is reported to have been forwarded to President Truman.

His decision came after a fortnight's intensive discussion among 12 United States Government officials, which considered whether to cut off all such aid to Denmark.

President Truman is expected to make his own decision publicly on the matter within a few days after his return to the White House from the Walter Reed Hospital, where he is now undergoing a physical check-up after a bout with a virus infection.

The President can overrule Mr. Harriman if he desires, but informed officials expect him to follow Mr. Harriman's advice.

Nearly all the Government agencies involved, including the State Department, are reported to have concluded that cutting off aid would seriously hurt Danish defence, and in turn jeopardise the North Atlantic alliance against Communism.

### ENVOY'S VIEW

Mr. Harriman acted after conferring yesterday with Mrs. Eugene Andersen, American Ambassador to Denmark, who returned here for the discussions.

She is said to have urged that aid be continued and to have expressed confidence that Denmark would not deliver to Russia a second tanker which is now under construction in a Danish shipyard.

Under present Chinese-Soviet legislation, the United States is required to cut off all aid to a country which knowingly permits the shipment of strategic items to Iron Curtain countries. Tankers are specifically barred.

Mr. Andersen conferred twice with the Secretary of State, Mr. Acheson, on the issue over the weekend. Mr. Acheson is understood to have concurred with her view that cutting off aid to Denmark would in the long run benefit Russia far more than the tankers she obtained.—Associated Press.

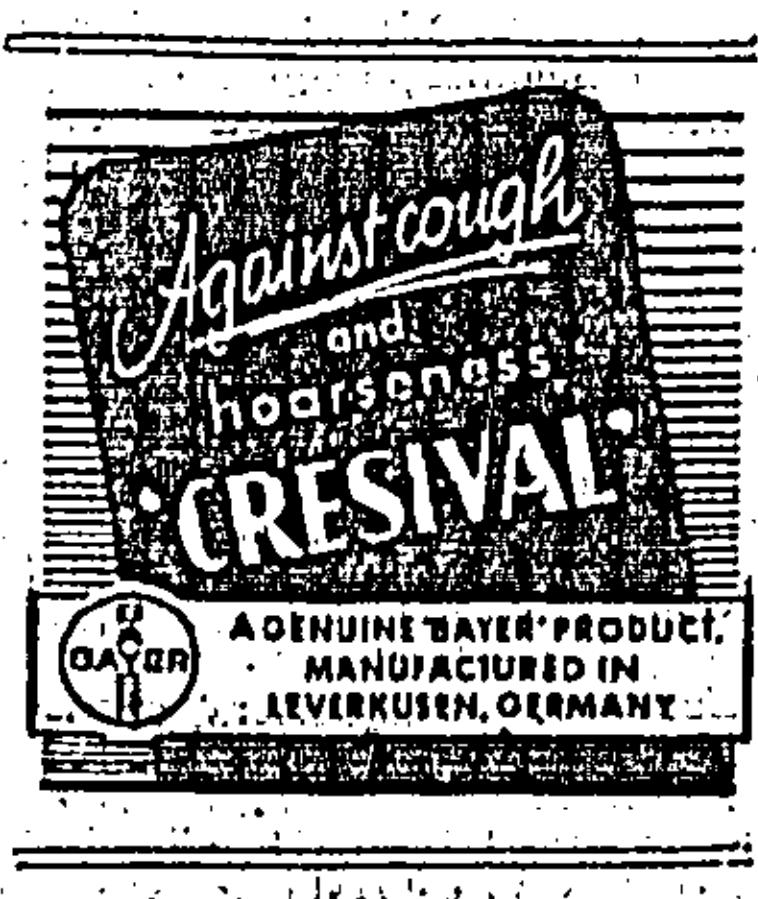
## Reports Of US Pressure Mischievous

Washington, July 16. The Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, today described as erroneous and in some respects mischievous, reports that America was pressuring Britain to recognise King Farouk of Egypt as "King of the Sudan" to resolve the Anglo-Egyptian dispute.

Mr. Acheson, at his weekly Press conference, referred to reports that Sir Oliver Franks, Britain's Ambassador in Washington, had been called to the State Department so that the reported American attitude could be pressed home.

Mr. Acheson pointed out that the interview was at the British Ambassador's request and was a continuation of the London talks.

The Secretary of State again emphasised that the discussion was not of the type mentioned in Press reports.—Reuter.



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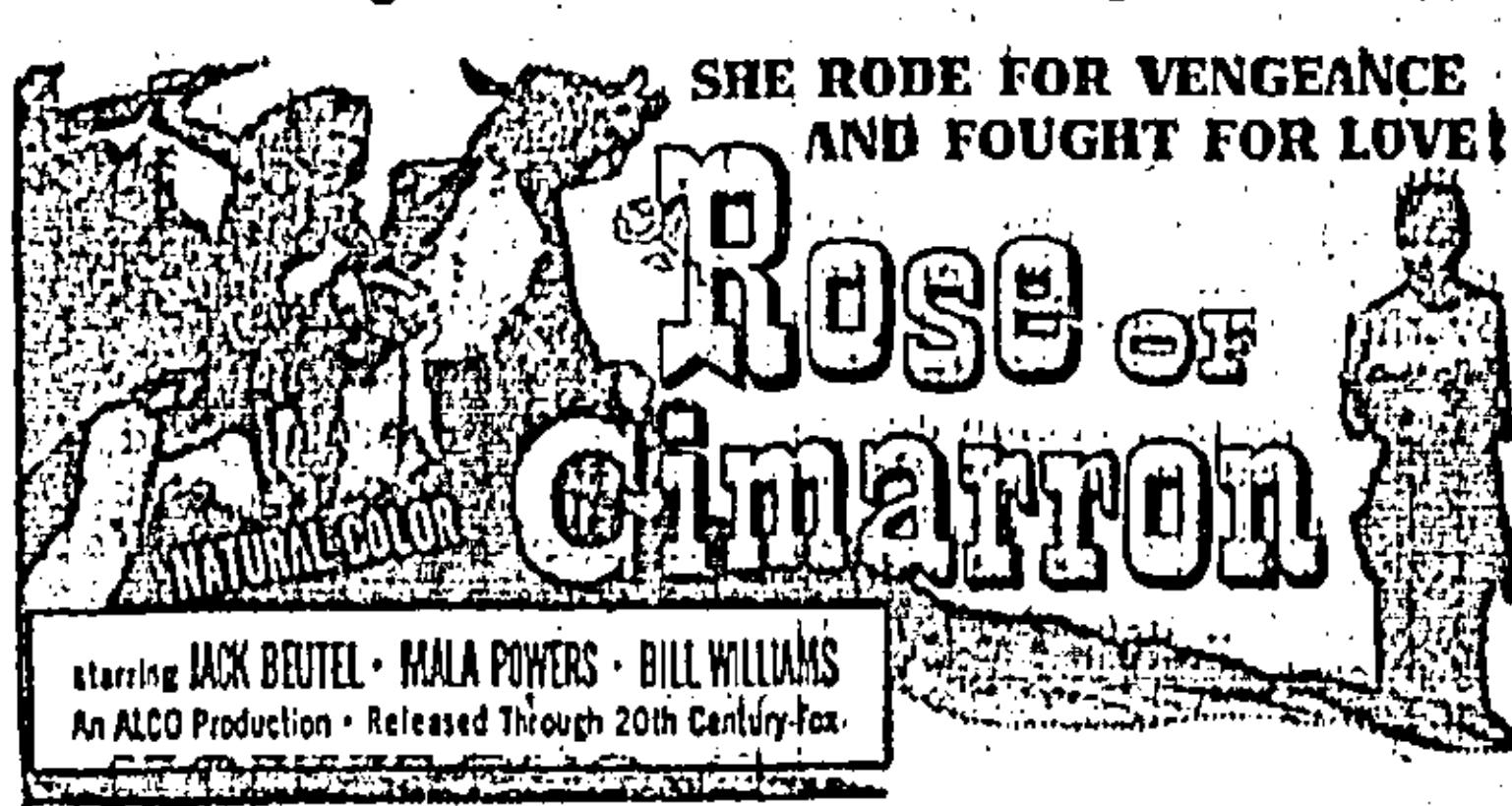
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# Questions In Lords Over Korea Truce Talks LABOUR PEER REBUKED

London, July 16.

The Labour Peer, Viscount Stansgate, asked in the House of Lords today whether Mr Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, had indicated, and the British Defence Minister, Earl Alexander, had conveyed, to the British Cabinet the trend of Indian opinion on the Korean situation.

He asked the Government whether they would supplement the information given by the Minister of State, Mr Selwyn Lloyd, concerning his recent conversation with Mr Nehru.

Lord Reading, Foreign Under-Secretary, replied: "I cannot give the views of the Prime Minister of India without his permission. I can only express surprise that a former member of the Cabinet should expect to be publicly informed whether any particular matter was reported or not."

(Viscount Stansgate was Air Secretary in 1945-46.)

"The Minister of Defence and the Minister of State had a cordial but necessarily brief discussion at breakfast with Mr Nehru and his sister on June 8. In the debate in the House of Commons on July 1 the Minister of State gave some account of the conversation. I have nothing to add to the account."

"The Minister of State expressly said he was giving only his side of the conversation and could not give the views of the Indian Premier without Mr Nehru's permission." Viscount Stansgate, accepting the rebuke, explained that they were dealing with matters of great urgency and world importance.

#### ANXIOUS FOR PEACE

Lord Reading said: "We have for a long time been anxious to see this war brought to an end by the best available means. We are still anxious that the effort should proceed on these lines."

Lord Strabolgi (Labour): "Is the Minister aware that there have been widespread reports in reputable newspapers that the Prime Minister of India has been using his good offices to try to find some way out of the deadlock over the exchange of prisoners and other matters holding up a truce in Korea, and why cannot Parliament be officially informed on these matters and given some hope for the future?"

Lord Reading: "I have seen reports to that effect in the Press but I think, anyhow I hope, that Lord Strabolgi will understand that these discussions have to be conducted on a confidential basis." — Reuter.

## W. Germany Makes A New Offer To Jews

Wiesbaden, July 16.

The German delegation of the German-Jewish reparation talks here today offered 450,000,000 Deutsche marks for relief and rehabilitation of Jews who suffered from Nazi persecution.

This sum would help to pay off for heirless and unclaimed Jewish property seized by the Nazis, an official German communiqué said.

In addition, West Germany plans to allot 50,000,000 Deutsche marks for relief of "non-professing" (converted) Jews.

The Jewish claims conference originally asked for a total sum of \$500,000,000.

Dr Moses Erkitt, head of the delegation for World Jewry, said the offer was being transmitted to the Presidium of the claims conference, which would make a decision, probably within a week or 10 days.

Professor Franz Joseph Boehm, leader of the German delegation, told reporters that he expected the initiating of a complete set of agreements, including a settlement with Israel and the claims conference, within the next few weeks, and the signing of the agreement. In September after Chancellor Dr Adenauer returns from holiday.

Negotiations must still be held on the legislative programme (improvement in German, restiction in control of assigned ground forces in Greece and Turkey. Separate Greek and Turkish army commands will operate under his authority.

The nucleus of a tactical air force headquarters will also be established in South-East Europe, responsible to Major-General David Schlatter, overall American Commander of all Allied Air Forces in Southern Europe.

The two new headquarters will have an international staff.

No change in naval command arrangements is being made at this time. — Reuter.

#### CARNEY IN ATHENS

Athens, July 16.

The Commander of the North Atlantic forces in Southern Europe, Admiral Robert Carney, will arrive here today for 24-hour talks with the Greek Defence Staff and other officials.

They will discuss putting into operation the NATO decision to create a special command for Greek and Turkish forces under American command. The command would come under Admiral Carney's supervision. — Reuter.

## Martial Law In South Korea

Pusan, July 16.

The South Korean Defence Minister, Mr Shin Tal Yung, announced today that the Mulu area of South Korea will be placed under emergency martial law as from midnight tonight because of increased guerrilla activity.

He said immediate mopping up operations were necessary. — Reuter.

Giuseppe Lafrato, Master of the oil tanker Rose Mary, which is being held in Aden under a Court order with a cargo of 750 tons of Anglo-Iranian oil. It was the first attempt to ship oil from the Iranian fields since the British firm was expelled by Iran. — Express Photo.

## Malan Law Bars Holiday Girl

Johannesburg, July 16.

A twenty-year-old Scots girl, who was invited to spend six months' holiday with her Coloured girl pen-friend, was declared a prohibited immigrant at Cape Town and sent back to Britain in a liner.

The round trip is 12,000 miles. Winifred Van der Ross, daughter of the principal of Battiswood Training College in Wynberg, Cape Town.

The pen-friendship began when both girls were at school.

#### £1,000 OFFER

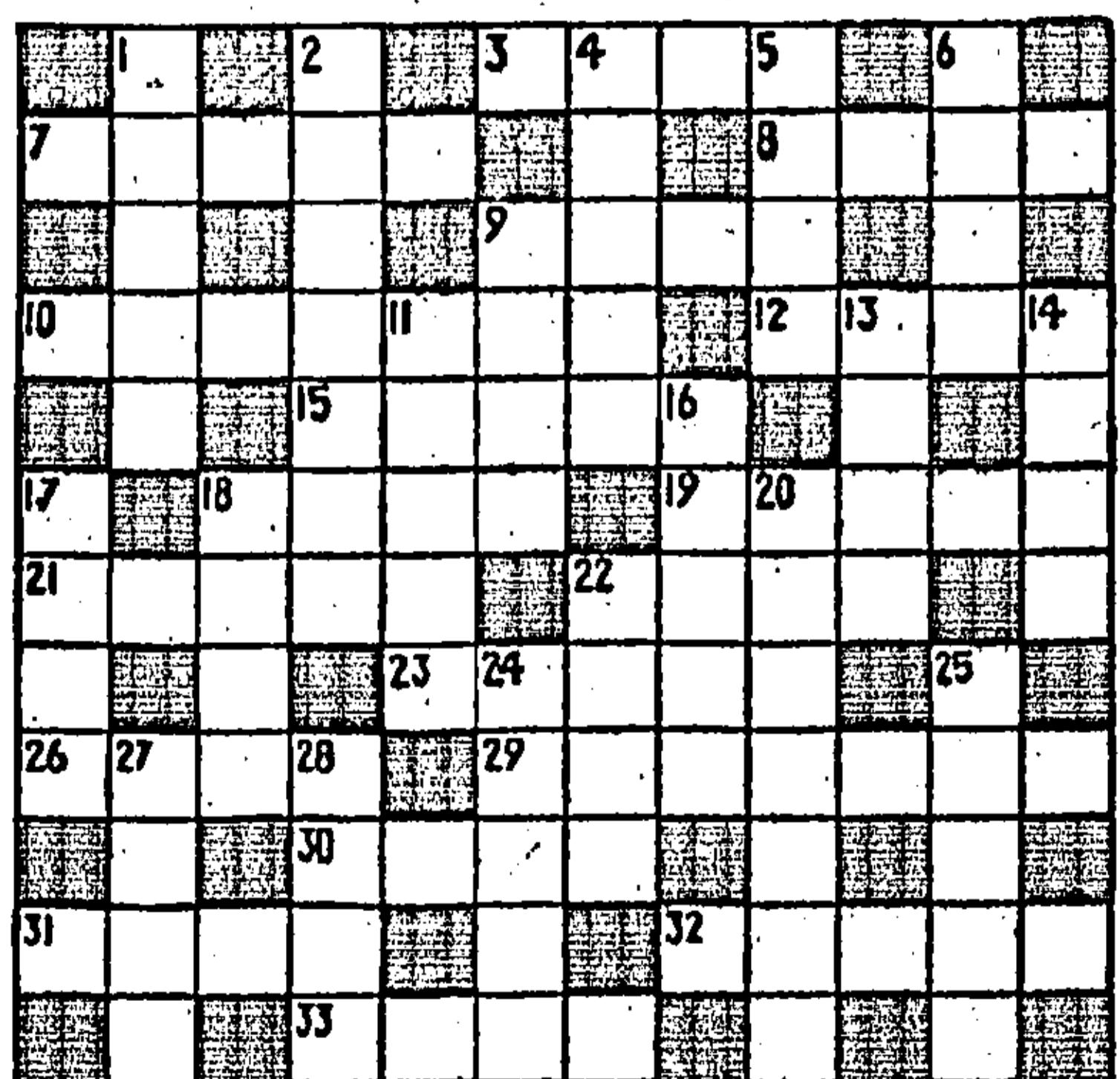
Winifred's father Mr D. Van der Ross, said: "I stayed with Miss Cowan's parents at Stenhousemuir when I visited Scotland last year.

"I invited her to stay with us in South Africa as a return of hospitality."

He offered to deposit £1,000 as a financial guarantee for Miss Cowan, but this was refused by the immigration authorities.

She kissed the Coloured girl good-bye and then fled to her cabin in the Athlone Castle in tears as the ship moved out of harbour. — Reuter.

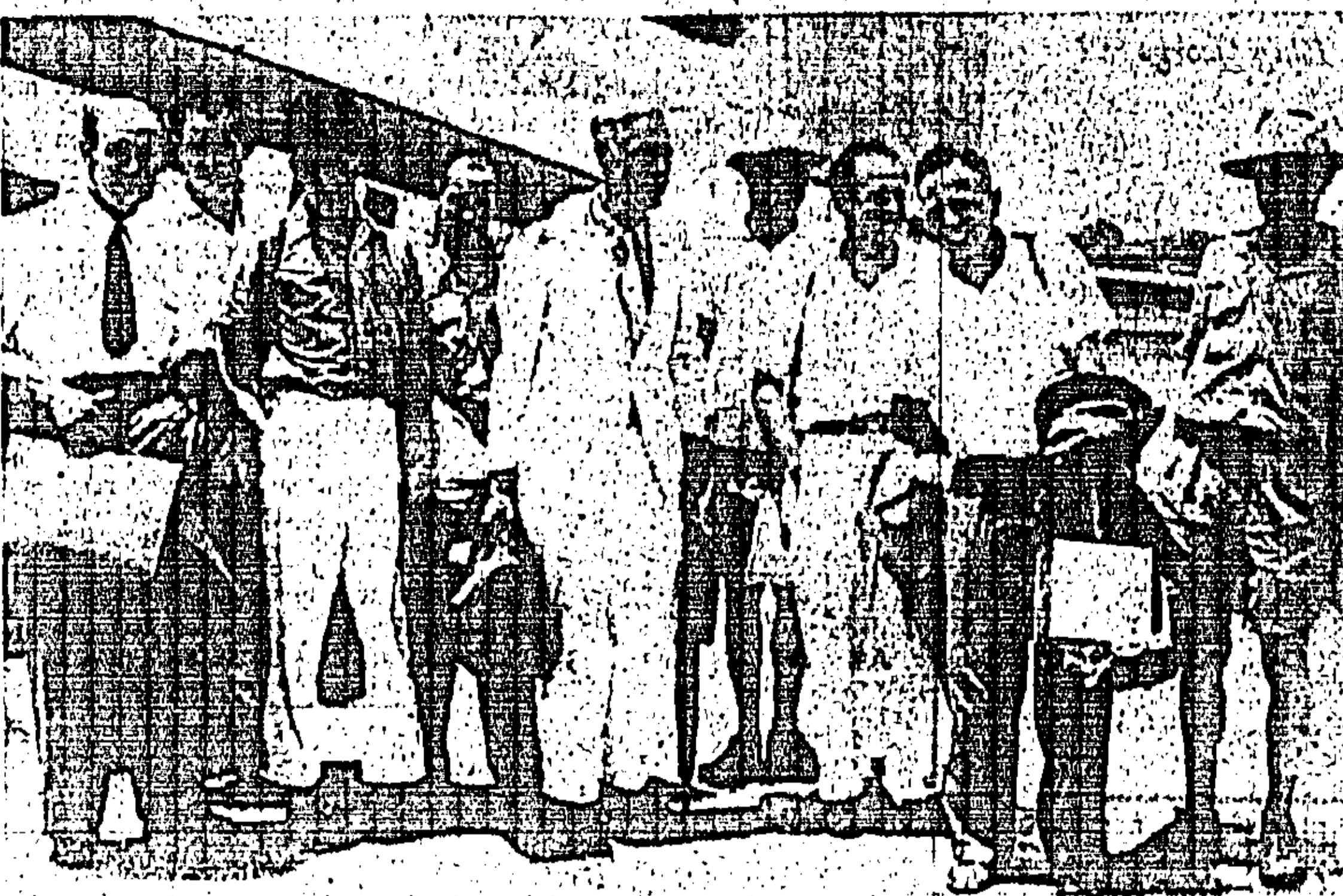
## A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- 3 Hairless (4).
  - 7 Fruit (3).
  - 8 Origin (4).
  - 9 Ancestor (4).
  - 10 Stir up (7).
  - 11 Difficult (4).
  - 12 Tendency (5).
  - 13 Rope material (4).
  - 14 Likeness (5).
  - 15 Lean (5).
  - 16 Ascend (4).
  - 17 Exclude (5).
  - 18 Lower few feet of room wall (4).
  - 19 Merciful (7).
  - 20 Sharpen (4).
  - 21 Book (4).
  - 22 Gay party (5).
  - 23 Tax (4).
- DOWN**
- 1 Margin (5).
  - 2 Strew (7).
  - 3 Foreigner (5).
  - 4 Attracted (4).
  - 5 Stupor (4).
  - 6 Pace (4).
  - 7 Equipped (6).
  - 8 Bring Up (4).
  - 9 Face (4).
  - 10 Seat (5).
  - 11 Acustomed (4).
  - 12 Difficult (4).
  - 13 Encourage (4).
  - 14 Choose (5).
  - 15 Rage (6).
  - 16 Declare (4).
  - 17 Was in debt (4).

**YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD**—Across: 3 Sleek, 7 Rail, 9 Vulc, 10 Stoic, 11 Port, 13 Resolution, 15 Seal, 19 Nose, 19 Prcession, 22 Watt, 24 Crude, 25 Outs, 26 Tier, 27 Supper, 28 2 Idles, 3 Stoic, 4 Absols, 5 Proposes, 6 Pier, 8 Alone, 12 Talon, 13 Renew, 14 Overturn, 17 Spire, 18 Access, 20 Scoop, 21 Issue, 23 Acid.

## Mount Everest Expedition Returns



With their leader Dr Edward Wyss-Dunant (centre), members of the Swiss team seen on their arrival back in New Delhi, India. They had made an unsuccessful attempt to conquer Mount Everest. Dr Wyss-Dunant told reporters that the South Col route along which his team made their attempt was "very dangerous". — Express Photo.

## A Hitlerite Diplomat Writes His Memoirs

London, July 16.

Franz von Papen, one of the leaders of Germany during many of the years of the Nazi regime, has written his Memoirs. They form an important historical document, especially as he is one of the few German leaders of those years who is still alive and free to write a first-hand version of what happened.

After reading the 588 pages of the book, "Franz von Papen: Memoirs," published by Andre Deutsch, London, one's first impression is that this book is von Papen's defence against any accusations which might have been made in the past or might be made in the future that he was one of the Nazi conspirators.

The mere fact of holding "high office" under Hitler did not, apparently, give a man complete knowledge of what was going on. Papen says that like most German people he was "disgusted" when, after the war, he heard about conditions in the concentration camps; and the first he heard of the Sudeten crisis was through the newspapers.

His only intervention in the Godesberg talks between Hitler and the British Prime Minister, Mr Neville Chamberlain, was a telegram which he sent to Hitler "reminding him of his solemn promise to bring peace to the German people and begging him not to miss the opportunity of reaching an agreement with Britain". Then, after the Munich Agreement, he wrote to Mr Chamberlain, "who has been much criticised... most unfairly... it seems to me, for his visits to Germany and for the Munich Agreement."

Von Papen's arrest by the Allies in 1945 was a surprise to him. But a bigger surprise was in store. One day he was aroused at dawn and "taken out and pushed into a lorry where to my horror I found myself in the company of Goering, Ribbentrop, Rosenberg and their satellites."

In the closing stages of his Memoirs, von Papen turns to his future and becomes a crusader with this objective in view: "We must embark on a new crusade to restore belief in God to its rightful place in the centre of our affairs. That is an ultimate duty to which we must all consecrate ourselves, whatever our place in the scheme of things may be."

The two men who formulated Italy's foreign policy during the Hitler years, Mussolini and his son-in-law, then Italian Foreign Minister, Count Ciano, are both dead and there is none today to explain with inside knowledge Mussolini's acts and policies as von Papen has done in the case of Germany.

Ciano, however, kept a very careful diary of events and those covering the years 1937 and 1938 have now been published in England under the title "Ciano's Diary 1937-38" published by Methuen and Co., Ltd.

"In Praise of Mussolini" might have been a more appropriate title, for Ciano certainly shows how he worshipped Il Duce, of whom he says that "he was always ahead of events and men." Without a doubt, Ciano believed Mussolini to be the brains of the Hitler-Mussolini set-up. He had very little time for any of the Nazi leaders.

Time and again he emphasised that it was Mussolini who came forward with the suggestions. Mussolini who discovered a way out of tight corners. On the way to the Munich meeting with Mr Chamberlain, Mussolini, who is described as having stopped in as mediator in the Sudeten dispute, was in high spirits although, says Ciano, he only admitted to being "moderately happy because we could have liquidated France and Great Britain for ever." — Reuter.

## Costello To Go To Gaol

New York, July 16.

U.S. Attorney M. J. Lane expects gambler Frank Costello to start serving a prison term next week for contempt of the U.S. Senate.

Costello is under sentence of 10 months and \$2,000 fine for refusing to answer a number of questions before the Senate Crime Committee and for twice walking out on it. He is free in \$5,000 bail.

Mr. Lane made his comment shortly after U.S. Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson in Washington rejected a defense plea for continuance of trial pending Costello's appeal to the High Court. — Associated Press.

## To ADVERTISERS

SUNDAY POST-HERALD  
Space for commercial advertising should be booked not later than noon on Wednesday.

For the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST and the CHINA MAIL, 48 hours before date of publication.

Special Announcements and Classified Advertising—As usual.

**du MAURIER**  
THE EXCLUSIVE FILTER TIP CIGARETTE  
SOLO DISTRIBUTOR, TARAGUERIA FILIPINA

## Mossadegh Sees Shah Of Persia

### Dispute Over Demand For Special Powers

Teheran, July 16.

The Premier, Mohammed Mossadegh, in a four-hour talk with the Shah today, is understood to have discussed the trend of thought among members of the Majlis (Lower House) on his demand for extraordinary powers for six months.

Two previous Majlis sessions which debated Dr Mossadegh's demand, ended inconclusively. Another full-dress debate is expected on Thursday.

Dr Mossadegh said yesterday that the extraordinary powers he asked the Parliament for on Sunday would be used "to better the economic and financial situation of the country."

Declining to go into details, he said it would not be in the public interest to disclose in advance how he planned to use the proposed sweeping powers in economic, financial and judicial matters.

Parliamentary lobby opinion since discussion of the request began indicated the Deputies would grant it.

### THREE TRENDS

Since both Majlis sessions were closed, there has been just a trickle of information about them in leading Persian newspapers.

Three prominent trends of opinion in the Majlis were noted by the independent paper Kahan.

It said the bulk of the Deputies were backing Dr Mossadegh and demanding that he get the powers he has asked for.

A group of old-timers, including some Mossadegh supporters, wanted more information before giving total powers to the Premier.

It said Dr Mossadegh's opponents argued that such dictatorial powers should not be given to any Premier, however eminent and patriotic he might be. — Reuter.

## Border Story Ridiculed.

Rangoon, July 16.

The Burmese War Office said that they had no knowledge of a Communist purge in the Chinese Nationalist Army based on Burma's north-east frontier, reported in the local Press.

The War Office said that there was no foundation for reports of the assassination of high Nationalist officials in Monghat, 50 miles south of Kenting on the Burma-Thai border.

Events around Monghat remained quiet, it said.

Burma Army Intelligence had no knowledge of an officer named General Ma Chaw-ye, who was alleged to have been shot at Monghat, was serving with the Nationalists.

— Reuter.

## BACK FROM ANTARCTIC

London, July 16.

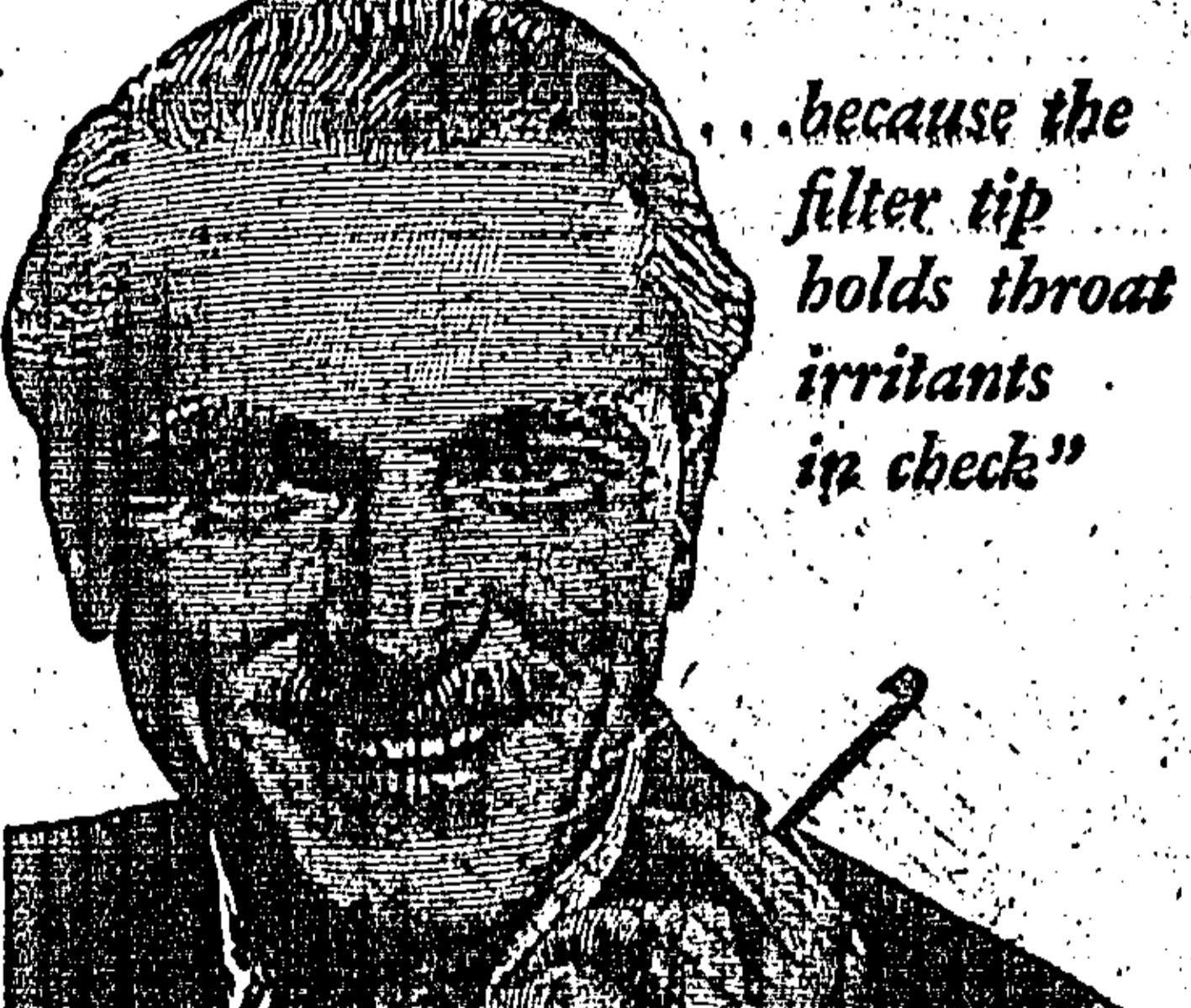
The survey ship John Biscoe is due at Southampton on Friday.

The John Biscoe left England on October 22 last year for the Antarctic. She will have covered about 30,000 miles.

Apart from the civilian scientists aboard there are four members of the Royal Navy who have been carrying out a hydrographic survey. — Reuter.

**"I enjoy them best of all**

**because the filter tip holds throat irritants in check"**



Ask for du Maurier and enjoy fine Virginia leaf at its coolest and smoothest, freed from harshness and irritants.

by the exclusive filter tip. When you open the gay scarlet tin, you are sure to enjoy true smoking perfection every time.

Smoke to your throat's content.

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Made in England

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to the Late King George VI

Light Dry Amontillado Sherry


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**With QUAKER OATS****QUAKER OATS SUPPLIES:**

**MORE ENERGY** . . . with Quaker Oats carbohydrates  
**MORE STRENGTH** . . . with Quaker Oats proteins  
**MORE STAMINA** . . . with Quaker Oats Vitamin B<sub>2</sub>  
**MORE ENJOYMENT** . . . with that delicious flavor

551.



Saka Salt is available in cartons and drums, plain or iodized.

Trade inquiries to John D. Hutchins &amp; Co., Ltd., Post Box 43, Hong-Kong.



# DON IDDON'S BLUE RIBAND DIARY

Aboard the United States, **T**HIS has been the maiden voyage, but the United States has behaved like no mardon. She is a very fast lady, a woman of the world, sleek, sophisticated, and maybe a little ruthless.

She acts like someone who has been around, and I think perhaps a diamond pin would be more suitable for her than a simple Blue Riband.

Her poise is impressive, but I do wish passengers and officers would not compare her with the Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth.

As the designer, William Francis Gibbs, who is aboard, says: "The only resemblance between the United States and the Queens is that each of them floats and each carries 2,000 passengers."

## Like juggling

**M**ISTER GIBBS, a lean, severe man who is capable of being ridiculous, has a nickname, "The Undertaker." He would probably prefer to be called "The Juggler"; juggling is his hobby when he is not building ships and says: "Designing this ship was rather like juggling."

"You have to keep nine balls in the air at the same time, and every ball must pass a certain point at a certain time. In other words, there must be perfect synchronisation. The secret of the success and speed of the United States is not in the engine room or the propellers or the hull. The ship was built as a whole, and no single feature took precedence."

"Of course, it's fortunate that the whole project was done in the United States, which is friendly to new and original plans and ideas—not like some countries."

Mr Gibbs is justifiably proud and we will not remind him of the Jet Meteor or radar, which enable the United States to race through the fog the other night.

No, the United States and the Queens Mary and Elizabeth should not be compared—for other reasons too.

As Miss Kathleen Lowe, of Southsea, who is travelling

tourist and who confronted me when I was accompanying Miss Margaret Truman's party to the bridge, said: "It's altogether different."

"The Queens have dignity—royal dignity, you might say. They're stately and very British and majestic, you might say: Mr Idon."

I will say it, Miss Lowe. This magnificent liner is undoubtedly the fastest passenger ship in the world, and she is one of the most handsome. She is, as American as Fifth Avenue, and looks as if she has just emerged from a beauty parlour. She is a slick chick, glossy and smooth—Aluminium Anne of the Atlantic.

## Ideal conditions

**T**HIS voyage has been a triumph, and the ideal weather—perfect for record-breaking—takes away nothing from her performance, although we would like to travel in her some time in bad weather.

The lack of vibration even at high speeds—34 and 35 and even 36 knots—is amazing. There have been only slight tremors in the public rooms—the lush lounges, bars, and restaurants.

It is untrue, to say that there is no vibration at all. My little home aboard the United States is "U (for upper) 185. It's a modest little nook, but it is big enough for a single traveller and is air-conditioned—as is all the ship.

Every now and again there is a prodigious clatter as if an express train were racing along the corridor outside.

Mind you, I am not complaining, only reporting. I am guest of the United States Lines, and there never have been more lavish hosts.

## Nice parties

**B**UT I have been on this trip to do a reporting job, not have a junket and a party. Covering a maiden voyage is serious business.

Of course, I have been to some parties, and very nice too. General John Franklin, president of the United States Lines, gave one the other evening, and Margaret Truman was there, in

rosy pink, and Captain Vincent Astor and Mrs Sara Roosevelt, niece of Mrs Astor, and, of course, Mr Gibbs.

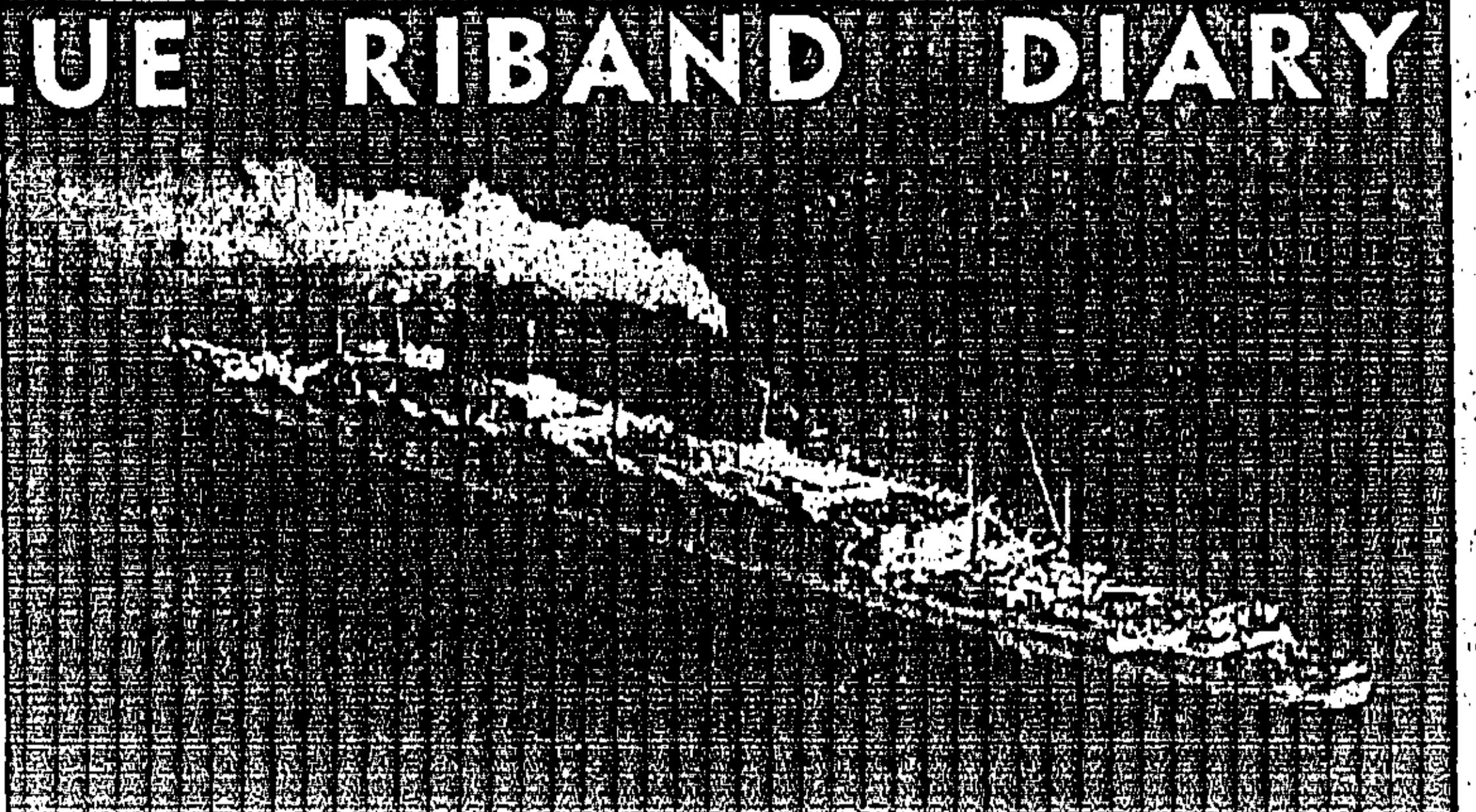
Mrs Franklin sat next to me. She is a handsome woman with spectacular hair, and she told me she thought that Laurence Olivier and Vivien Leigh were wonderful, and that she was keen on horses and on polo.

Then the talk got on to television, and, oh dear! Mrs Franklin said: "Have the British got television?"

There was a short silence, and then we said yes, we had!

In fact, we invented television—a man called Baird!

General Franklin, red-faced, massive, did not say much about the ship except: "We're doing all right, pretty good. I'd say we were doing all right."



# Life in 'Aluminium Anne' as She Broke the Record for the Atlantic Crossing

Plastic has been used generously also, and with success.

You will understand now why the United States resembles the Queens so little. The Queens are more opulent, richer, more spacious and gracious, more dignified, and possibly a little bit old-fashioned.

The service on the United States is quite good. But the fastest passenger ship in the



## Ultra-modern

**A**BOUT the ship itself. It is ultra-modern, a big chromium, air-conditioned, streamlined Park Avenue apartment house afloat.

Some rooms resemble night-clubs; they are like the Rainbow Room and the Starlight Room in New York, and the American bar at the Savoy.

I like the ship. It is decorated in bright and dazzling colours. There are sea-green carpets and ocean-blue chairs; there are oyster-white walls and brilliant blue box-red chairs; there are sparkling cocktail bars, as luxurious as anything on land. The ballroom is palatial.

And the amazing feature of all the decorations is that they are fire-proof. No inflammable material has been used; no fabrics, pictures, tables, floor-coverings, sofas, chairs that can burn.

Mr Gibbs insisted on this. He says: "The thing to do is to prevent fires before they happen. Sprinklers? No, sir. A non-inflammable ship—that's the thing." And he has done it. There is almost no wood aboard except reporters' pencils. This is an aluminium vessel—even the lifeboats and deck-rails and the vases in the cabins are aluminium.

The big story of this maiden voyage has been the phenomenal speed. The United States is a speed-ship. Gibbs says: "This ship is the product of explosive power—American industry."

It is the United States moves as if she were jet-propelled. She is a very fast lady indeed.

**FOOTNOTE:** That's the United States—that was,

# The Battle For Speed Records Has Gone On For 100 Years

**T**HE United States' recovery, after sixty-three years, of the highly-prized and much-coveted Blue Riband of the Atlantic, brings into the limelight once again the tremendous competition that has been a dominating feature of the most lucrative shipping route in the world for over a hundred years.

The 53,000-ton United States record-breaking run from Ambrose Light to Bishop's Rock—82 hours and 40 minutes, even ten hours faster than the Queen Mary accomplished it in August 1938—took place just 112 years after the maiden voyage of the first Cunarder, a name which has been associated so consistently with the Riband. This was the 1,154-ton wooden paddle steamer Britannia, which reigned as undisputed champions of the Atlantic for over five years—the Britannia averaging 19.5 knots.

The Inman Line reorganized first as the Red Star and then as the American Line, once again dethroned the Cunarders with a new City of Paris and the City of New York, twin-screw liners which were considered as the most beautiful of their day. The City of Paris in 1880 crossed the Atlantic in both directions in less than six days at an average speed of over 20 knots, but it had to give way in the same year to the White Star's famous Teutonic and Majestic.

This had been a considerable improvement on the sailing ships, and started a keen rivalry between shipping companies on both sides of the Atlantic, for the firm which could put up the best time for the crossing could count on the cream of the passenger traffic and obtain the Government mail contracts.

For the next ten years, between 1840 and 1850, however, the Cunarders, continually improving the design, size, and speed of their ships, were supreme, and by 1850 the Asia had worked up an average speed of 12.2 knots.

**F**irst Challenge

THE Americans then put in their first serious challenge, five new ships of the Dramatic Line coming into service, all of which were bigger, faster and more luxurious than the Cunarders. The Blue Riband passed in 1851 to the Baltic with 13.17 knots. The Pacific achieved a similar speed, while the Arctic reached 13.25 knots the following year.

However, this company soon ran into hard times, the Arctic sinking in a collision and the Pacific disappearing in mysterious circumstances. The U.S. Congress withdrew its subsidy, and the company went into liquidation.

The Inman Line, which had concentrated on immigrant traffic, then picked up the gauntlet. Its City of Paris, an elegant screw-propelled ship, crossed from Queenstown to New York in eight days, four hours and a minute—the fastest yet held the distinction.

## Hit Back

**T**HE Cunard Company, strongly criticised for not making a bolder claim in this unending struggle for greater speed, soon hit back with Campania and Lusitania, each of which cost £650,000. They ruled the North Atlantic for three years, averaging some 22 knots, but in 1897 the Blue Riband passed, for the first time, to Germany with the Norddeutscher Lloyd's 14,000-ton liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse achieving 22.51 knots.

Nor was this the only major German vessel on the route—by 1902 they owned the four fastest liners afloat, and the following year the Atlantic crown passed to the 10,000-ton liner Deutschland.

About this time, the American financier, J. Pierpoint Morgan, formed the International Mercantile Marine Company, which swallowed up a number of British firms, but Cunard held on and, assisted by a £2,000,000 British Government loan, built these two great floating palaces, the Lusitania and the Mauretania, on revolutionary lines. They were each 30,000 tons, with quadruple screws, and introduced turbines for the first time instead of the usual reciprocating engines.

The Lusitania was sunk at the beginning of World War One and the Mauretania, which had brought the Arctic crossing down to four days 10 hours and 41 minutes in 1909, was to keep the Blue Riband for 20 years—the longest any ship has ever held the distinction.

His face looked weary and drawn with fatigue. His eyes were dull and without lustre. His handshake limp and automatic. He seemed to avoid looking in anyone's eyes as though Hashemite King of Jordan,

once again it was Germany, this time in the late 1920's, which won the honour back with the Bremen (51,000 tons) and the Europa. They did not enjoy the honour long, for the Empress of Britain, the Italian liner Rex, and the French 82,000-ton Normandie all improved on their times.

Then came the reign of the mightiest Cunarders of all—the Queen Mary (81,000 tons) and the Queen Elizabeth (83,000 tons). The Q.M. went three hours better than the Normandie in 1936, and two years later set up the time of three days, 20 hours and 42 minutes, a record which lasted for 14 years.

The Queens cost between five and six million pounds, while

America's new record-breaker is reported to have cost £25 millions, most of which has come from a Government subsidy. The United States is insured in the British market to the tune of £3 millions—about a third of it in the hands of Liverpool underwriters.

There is a trophy connected with the Blue Riband—an ornate silver piece, nearly four feet high, which is at present in a jeweller's shop in Market Square, Stoke-on-Trent, where it was sent during the war for safety. It was presented by Mr Harold K. Hales, MP for Hanley, in 1935. The Cunard Line refused the trophy when it was won by the Q.M. Their attitude was that competitive racing across the Atlantic was not to be encouraged.

It is an aluminium vessel—even the lifeboats and deck-rails and the vases in the cabins are aluminium.

world has not got the fastest service. The Cunarders have.

The system of pressing a button for bell-boys does not seem to work very well and some stewards have too much to do at peak rush-hours. The food is excellent, but not imaginative.

The big story of this maiden voyage has been the phenomenal speed. The United States is a speed-ship. Gibbs says: "This ship is the product of explosive power—American industry."

It is the United States moves as if she were jet-propelled. She is a very fast lady indeed.

**FOOTNOTE:** That's the United States—that was,

afraid of what he might see there.

Only two or three times did a smile of recognition and friendship light up his face. Then it was gone again—replaced by that look of sullen suspicion and distrust.

I don't blame him. His distrust was justified. For right up to the gates of his palace prison was the comedy kept up that his homecoming was an entirely normal royal homecoming. There was nothing to suggest the tragic fate which awaited him.

All along the route down which he sped in his elegant black limousine, a lonely figure on the back seat, stood cheering clapping crowds. He had refused to have the Premier accompanying him, just as he had preferred to fly here without the ministers who had gone to Beirut to meet him. They followed in a second plane.

From the crowd along the road he was allowed to see us. "This is a good day for us," O King, and some of them stretched forth lambs and kids which had been offered up in sacrifice.

Only ministers and three Regency Council members will be allowed to see him. And of course a doctor who is to submit him to a painful treatment of insulin injections and electric shocks, for fear of which Talal refused to enter clinics in Europe.

What opposition politicians are asking here is: "How long will Talal stand for this? And how long will the people tolerate the incarceration of the Hashemite King of Jordan, O mighty King whom they love?"

"Give us your orders and we shall obey."

But when the royal procession, led by machine-guns carrying police in Land Rovers, reached Amman, he left it suddenly swinging sharp right. Instead of going on into the capital it took the road to the palace.

Now barred wire and police lined the road instead of cheering citizens. Two minutes more and the royal car had slid in to the palace courtyard. The gates had clangled behind him. Talal was alone ready to begin his ten-month sentence.

None, neither his wife nor his family, will be with him. Even his beloved horses have been removed.

Only ministers and three Regency Council members will be allowed to see him. And of course a doctor who is to submit him to a painful treatment of insulin injections and electric shocks, for fear of which Talal refused to enter clinics in Europe.

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"Now everybody go out on the porch and relax—I can do the dishes."

## • BY • THE • WAY • by Beachcomber

**T**HE other day a man received his electricity bill for nil, since he had not used any electrically. The idea behind this innovation is to let the consumer know how he stands. Excellent! It probably also made him happy at having saved a definite sum of money. What fun to receive a bill for nothing from a motor-car firm: "To no 20 horse-power Thanatos" or "To one 20 horse-power." I am not surprised, however, if you are courteous informed that you have not bought a Rembrandt, a yacht, or ton of caviare, you will feel in the mood to go out and buy something you really want.

### It is not a horse-mackerel!

**T**HE mysterious fish caught recently in the Natural History Museum has been identified by experts as Berlin Pomfretta, a species of horse-mackerel. The experts are wrong. A mackerel is a fish identified by a small silverish blob on the edge of each fin, a fish which I have compared w photographs in my copy of Macmillan's Encyclopedia to the Rembrandt of Marpotta Phronsi, of which three specimens now in the Maritime

Museum at Nice) were caught by Captain Arthur Tremaham off the Island of Sardinia in March 1950.

### Sponsored sales-drive

**L**INES to be spoken between the first two movements of Schenker's Concerto in F Sharp.

White, reacting to Schenker's music,

Threadgold's hope that you will not forget

The slogan that says: Keep Your Socks Up!

With a Thorop Garterette.

### The intelligence quotient

**N**o wonder that more and more people are beginning to be doubtful about the benefits of what is today called education. "Educational Psychologists" (sic) are developing theories of methods of assessing the "Intelligence Quotient" of a pupil, and the psychologists are working out a two-plane chart of reaction-similars to rating the intelligence of children.

Time reaction-similars is shown on a television screen in all schoolrooms, the average intelligence quotient of the units of study is given, and with the help of B.I. intelligence can be raised to A.I. plus by careful retutation.

And what more can any parent desire?

### YOUNG BIRTHDAY

By STELLA

THURSDAY, JULY 17

**B**ORN today, you are one of those appealing, talented individuals who are attracted to you. You are basically an idealist and are always disappointed if people do not measure up to your expectations. You must be a good person to make life better, for bitterness is not natural to your nature and will prove a real frustration.

You have a kind mind and are a decent thinker, but not everyone realizes your depth. To the casual observer you are very much the opposite, a kindly, sentimental person. There may be an emotional conflict between the two parts of your personality, and for example, this might lead to a fine, proper balance.

Although your emotions are deep, you are not very demonstrative.

### FRIDAY, JULY 18

**S**CORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 22)—If a neighbour or a co-worker will be a chief factor in gaining your objective just now. Show co-operation.

**S**ATURNIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—Keep closely to a strict schedule either at home or at the office if you want to get everything done.

**V**IRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 22)—You may need to be the mainstay at home today. Calmness and sympathy can be very helpful.

**A**QUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 18)—Don't let your dreams cluttered, if you need to discard worn-out things, do it now!

**P**ISCES (Feb. 19-Mar. 20)—Many men of all ages have done an important job done. You can accomplish wonders if you try hard.

**S**ARUM (Mar. 21-Apr. 19)—Kept at a high pitch of production and you can get through a tough assignment. Don't let side-line distract you.

**A**RIES (Apr. 20-May 18)—Don't let on others. Steel yourself to become dependent upon no one but yourself.

**T**HAUMASIA (May 19-June 21)—This is the time when you can combine business and pleasure if you wish. A business luncheon might be the answer.

**L**IBRA (Sept. 24-Oct. 22)—You may be asked to advise someone else in a business matter. Your wisdom can be helpful.

### INTELLIGENCE TEST

#### Breathtaking

By T. O. HARE

**T**HIS year's Boat Race—one of the most exciting on record—was hardly more than a race between crews representing Froglend and Tedmore Universities. Froglend had the rowers in the front, the Tedmore crew was virtual, and when they did come along, it was about three miles and then, turning smartly, rowed back again. The last leg of this breathtaking contest, Froglend forged ahead; they were rowing faster than Tedmore. But on the return trip Froglend maintained their speed and overtook the slower Tedmore crew. They were rowing 2½ miles per hour faster, gradually drew level and maintained that lead. It has been suggested that a crew from the community of Froglend represent Britain at Helsinki.

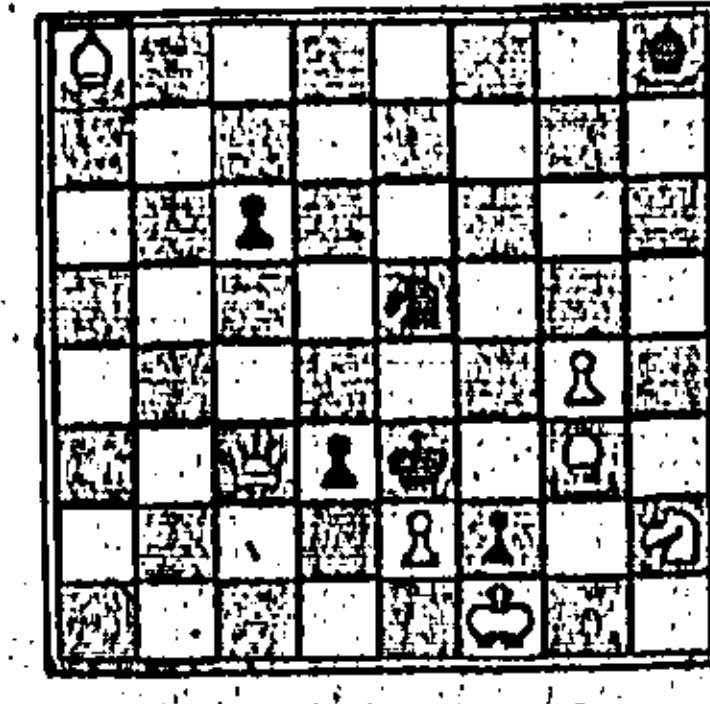
What was the speed of the Tedmore crew on the return journey?

(Solution on Page 10)

### CHESS PROBLEM

By ARTHUR A. PAUL

Black, 6 pieces.



White, 7 pieces.  
White to play: mate in two.  
Solution to yesterday's problem: 1. Kt—E3, any 2. Q, R, B, or Kt mate.

### BARBS

By HAL COCHRAN

**G**ENERAL tightening stops choker in the rear of your car. Or leave the little kids home.

Some lifeguards in Florida wear trunks that glow and are visible for two miles. Imagine a gal running that far.

A doctor says that women are confusing men. Perhaps because the attention of women is not directed by men's hair.

## JACOBY ON BRIDGE

### British Boldness Paid Dividends

By OSWALD JACOBY

**E**NEW American experts would raise to two hearts freely on the West cards in the hand shown today. When the hand was played in an English tournament recently, however, several bold Britons took action with the West cards instead of passing.

The result, in this case, was good. South was pushed to three spades, which could be set if the defence was very accurate. I am not suggesting that the Britons did not play in bidding style, but I do think that they will find an interesting point in the defence.

At some tables West made his best opening lead—the seven of clubs, and took two club tricks with the ace and queen, and then led the club for West to run. West next led the five of hearts, and East won with the king.

East now had a problem. If West still had a heart, East should cash the ace of hearts before leading his last club. But if West had no heart, East could lead his last club at once. How could East tell what the true situation was?

Obviously, West had led his fourth best heart. After the play of the first heart trick, East knew that West still had a heart, and cashed his eighth of hearts (the only unseen heart that were higher than the card that West had led). East didn't know who held the four of hearts, so he might have dropped the six of hearts even if he held both the six and the four.

One or two of the English experts tried to cash the ace of hearts, South

**NORTH**

25  
♦J83  
♥102  
♦KQJ4  
♦AK1042

**WEST**

1052  
♦QJ854  
♥963  
♦75

**EAST (D)**

Q6  
♦AK973  
♦87  
♦AQ93

**SOUTH**

♦AK074  
6  
♦A1052  
J86

Both sides vul.

East South West North

1 ♠ 2 (1) 2 ♦  
3 ♣ Pass Pass

Opening lead—# 7

25

♦J83  
♥102  
♦KQJ4  
♦AK1042

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# Olympic Forecast —Track Events

## HOW MUCH WILL TONSILLITIS SLOW DOWN THE MILE-EATER

By "RECODER"

The great question in the longer races at the Olympic Games revolves around Emil Zatopek, the peerless pedestrian, and his tonsilitis.

This Czech wonder runner, who has run 20,000 Metres in under 60 minutes while only four other runners in modern history have managed to cover half that distance in under 30 minutes, has entered provisionally for the 5,000 Metres, 10,000 Metres and the Marathon.

His recent performances, however, have not been very impressive and earlier this season he was beaten by two Russians in the 5,000 Metres, clocking 14 minutes 22 seconds, which is good time but hardly good enough these days to place in the Olympic Games. He has been slowed down for some months by tonsilitis.

If Zatopek hasn't fully recovered—a recent cable suggests that he is again bringing pleasure to the faces of his time-keepers—all three distance events may well be won by British runners. There is even a chance of a complete distance run sweep for Britain, with a British victory in the 3,000 Metres Steeplechase as well.

Taking event by event, we start with the 5,000 METRES.

According to the latest reports, Zatopek is likely to scratch from this race. Even if he doesn't, it may be won by Gaston Reiff, the Belgian who beat Zatopek in this event in the 1948 Games in London.

Reiff has rather been overshadowed as a distance runner by Zatopek and over the past two seasons by the new German star, Herbert Schade. He is much better than his performances suggest, and it must be borne in mind that he is the only runner to have beaten a record set up by the greatest middle-to-long distance runner of our time, Gunders Hegg of Sweden.

Hegg's 3,000 Metres record is still held by the world record list, still holds the world record for 1,500 Metres, One Mile, Two Miles, Three Miles and 5,000 Metres, all set between 1942 and 1945, and his record times over the longer distances put him into the shade the best performances of any other runners.

For seven years now, no middle-to-long distance runner of the class of Hegg has depended on the international arena other than Reiff, who, comparatively, had never the class of competition that Hegg had in his prime.

The situation has now changed somewhat. We have yet to find out how far they will go towards robbing Hegg of some of his records, but Herbert Schade of Germany, and Gotzon Pirie of Great Britain are moving toward them.

Pirie recently set a British record of 13 minutes 44.8 seconds in the Three Miles, he was just 12.4 seconds short of Hegg's world figures. Zatopek's best at 5,000 Metres set quite some years back, fell 4.8 seconds short of Hegg's world mark of 13 minutes 55.2 seconds and he has never come near those figures since.

Even if Zatopek is sufficiently recovered from his tonsilitis, he is some years older than he was when at his best at 5,000 Metres and this distance is more a young man's race than one for the middle-30s.

Distance runners progressively go up from One Mile to the Marathon as they get older. Their stamina improves, but their speed doesn't. In short, Zatopek is past his best at 5,000 Metres.

Reiff, on the other hand, is more a speed than stamina man and he has steadily been training for stamina while not neglecting speed. His best times last season, with their ranking on the world list, in brackets were: 1,500 Metres, 3:40.0 (8th); 3,000 Metres, 8:10.0 (8th); Two Miles, 2:51.1 (1st); 5,000 Metres, 14:10.8 (1st); 10,000 Metres, 30:18.8 (10th).

Zatopek has never been near the class of Reiff over 1,500 or 3,000 Metres and will hardly, in my opinion, worry the Belgian this year over 5,000. Zatopek, apparently, half shares this opinion.

Schade and Pirie are different propositions. Neither has yet shown his best. Schade's 16 minutes 0.6 seconds, for 5,000 Metres earlier this season, was the third fastest time in history and he hasn't even pushed. Both he and Pirie have much more stamina than Reiff, but much less speed. Over the 10,000 Metres route they outclass Reiff.

There is quite a distinct probability that Reiff will forgo the 5,000 Metres in favour of the 10,000 and it looks like the 6,000 and the 10,000 Metres. This event will be superior racing experience over 10,000 Metres route they outclass Reiff.

Both Schade and Pirie will be running in the 10,000 Metres setting a world record will be the

best chance of winning the 5,000 Metres. Reiff's record of 14 minutes 22 seconds is the best in the world and he has won the 10,000 Metres twice.

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- "SHENGKING" ... Keelung 5 p.m. 21st July
- "PAKHOI" ... Kobe, Nagoya, Yokohama & Moji 10 a.m. 22nd July
- "SHIANSU" ... Bangkok, Penang, & Belewian 10 a.m. 23rd July
- "HUNAN" ... Tientsin 10 a.m. 28th July
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- Kobe

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- "AENEAS" ... Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg 27th Aug.

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G. "ASTYANAX"	do	10th Aug.	17th Aug.
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G. "ASUANUS"	18th July	23rd Aug.	30th Aug.
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G. "CALCHIAS"	5th Aug.	23rd Sept.	
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## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



Arriving Leaving Outward For

"MEKONG"	July 19	July 20	Japan
"GRENOBLE"	Aug. 21	Aug. 26	Europe
			Homeward via
"BIR HAKEIM"	July 22	July 23	N. Africa & Europe
"MEKONG"	Aug. 8	Aug. 10	N. Africa & Europe
"FELIX ROUSSET"	Aug. 15	Aug. 18	Marseilles via Manila

\* For passenger and freight.

† Freight for Saigon, Alexandria, Tunis, Genoa, Marseilles, Algiers, Oran, Tangier, Casablanca, Havre, Dunkirk, Antwerp, Rotterdam, & all Mediterranean ports via Marseilles and West Africa by Transhipment. Madagascar by transhipment in Saigon or Djibouti. subject to Change Without Notice.

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## "LENEVERETT"

Arrives July 26 from Manila.  
Sails July 27 for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

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Sails Aug. 6 for Japan.  
(Accepting cargo for transhipment Kobe/Pusan)

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Fast cargo and refrigeration spaces available for Korea, Japan, China, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Ceylon, West Coast Indian and Persian Gulf Ports.

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## M.S. "NORDSTJERNAN"

Leaving July 21  
Sails July 22 for Kobe, Osaka, Nagoya, Shimizu & Yokohama.  
(Accepting cargo for transhipment Kobe/Busan)

## EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION S/A

Quon's Building, Telephone 31206.

Chinese Department: Telephone 28293.

## New Shipping Service To South Africa

## GRAINS IN CHICAGO GO LOWER

New York, July 16. Starting operations in September with two modern vessels to serve trade between the United States Pacific Coast and South African ports, the owners announced today.

The motorships *Mallawanga* and *Boholena* start loading late in August or early in September.

The new company is partly owned by the Trans-Atlantic Steamship Co., Ltd., of Gothenburg, Sweden, in partnership with the Pacific Orient Express Line.

The latter is serving trade between the Philippines, Hong Kong and Japan—United Press.

## Higher Trend In Cotton

New York, July 16. Cotton futures opened steady today on a rush of trade buying orders and short covering.

Gains extended to 70 cents a bale before the market reacted somewhat from the day's best levels on increased hedging and some profit-taking.

Most of the activity centred in nearby months with the buying attributed primarily to mill account.

The better outlook for textiles and tightness in supply of good quality cotton induced the demand for contracts.

Mid-morning prices were 10 to 40 cents a bale higher than the previous close.

October ..... 30.60  
December ..... 30.60  
March ..... 30.40  
—Associated Press.

## LONDON TIN MARKET

London, July 10. The tin market was easier this morning with turnover of 60 tons, all for forward positions.

Prices closed at the end of the official morning session as follows:

Spot tin, buyers .....  
Business done at .....  
Three-months tin, buyers .....  
Settlement .....  
—Associated Press.

## Exchange Rates

Taipei, July 16. Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:

U.S. dollar (per \$1) ..... 18.78  
British pound (per £1) ..... 21.74  
Dutch guilder (per 100) ..... 2.00  
Siamese baht (per 100) ..... 31.00  
Singapore (Strata) ..... 1.74  
F.I.C. piastre (per 100) ..... 11.40  
—Associated Press.

## Japan And The Tariffs Pact

Tokyo, July 16. The Japanese Cabinet has decided to apply for membership in the General Arrangement on Trade and Tariffs in the very near future, according to the Foreign Office.

Press reports said the Japanese Government is applying around July 20 through the Japanese Consul-General at Geneva.

—Reuter.

## Growing U.S. Oil Industry

Jackson, Miss. Few persons think of Mississippi as an oil State.

However, in the short 12 and a half years since the discovery of the first well in Mississippi, the industry has grown to a \$50,000,000 a year business. In addition, 5,000 residents of this "poor State" are employed directly in the oil and gas industry.

They earn more than \$15,000,000 a year. The industry has four processing plants at Yazoo City, Laurel, Brookhaven and Natchez.

In 1939 a college geology student persuaded drillers to test an area he had marked out.

## SCRAMBLE FOR LEASES

Mississippi had had producing gas wells before but the first producing oil well was brought in on Aug. 29, 1939. There followed a wild scramble for oil leases and at the time in 1940 there were as many as 68 geophysical crews in the State in one month. In less than four months the acreage under lease was doubled to 7,000,000 acres.

Then, with a rapid decline in the number of producers brought in, the industry sobered up and settled down to systematic exploration. The years 1941 and 1942 were discouraging but, in 1943 the jinx was broken.

The Brookhaven field was discovered in March of that year and that precipitated the discovery of field after field until in 1944, 72 wildcats were drilled and nine new fields were discovered—a record of only eight wildcats for each new field.

MANY OPERATORS

Today, more than 80 independent operators and 18 major companies are active in Mississippi and the State contains more than 1,000 producing wells.

In 1950, 38,230,695 barrels of oil were produced in addition to immense quantities of natural gas.

Another trail-blazing project is under way this year. Gulf Refining Company's seismic survey of 800,000 acres in coastal waters is expected to be the forerunner to Mississippi's first offshore well.

The State's legislators already are talking about new roads and schools which they hope to pay for from revenue which would come from the offshore field.—United Press.

## Reparations Talks To Resume?

Tokyo, July 16. The Japanese Government is now prepared to take the initiative to solve the long-suspended reparations talks with the Philippines, Indonesia and other claimant nations, according to highly reliable quarters here today.

This Government move is largely intended to pave the way for a rapid resumption of diplomatic relations between Japan and a majority of the Asian nations.

The well-informed evening newspaper Tokyo Shimbun reported that the Foreign Minister, Katsu Okazaki, is drafting, in consultation with high Foreign Ministry officials and advisors, a basic policy aimed at adjusting Japan's diplomatic relations with Asian nations.

The evening paper said that Mr. Okazaki intends to complete the adjustment by March next year with initial steps beginning September this year.—France-Press.

## Aid For Formosa

Taipei, July 16. The U.S. Mutual Security Agency said today that M.S.A. financed goods worth almost \$50,000,000 arrived in Formosa during June.

This brought the total since the beginning of this year to over \$50,000,000.—Associated Press.

## Expansion Of Foreign Trade Necessity For Japan, Envoy Says

New York, July 16. The Japanese Ambassador, Eikichi Araki, said today that Japan's economy rests on expansion of her foreign trade.

In a special message to the Journal of Commerce in connection with the introduction of a full page devoted to Japan, Mr. Araki thanked America for assistance which enabled his country to effect steady improvement since the end of World War II.

Mr. Araki added, however, that "with her population of 84,000,000 in a mountainous land smaller than the State of California, and with her limited natural resources, Japan's economy and existence is solely dependent upon expansion of her foreign trade in fair and reasonable ways."

"Japanese people are willing to work hard with the hope of obtaining necessary raw materials for their work and of finding access to ready markets with agriculture and raw material resources constituting the basis for their economics."

"In these countries industrialisation is only now in its infancy with the resultant lack of industrial problems relating to business practices in the industrial field. While restrictive schemes relating to the production of raw materials have often been adopted, these have generally been viewed as of benefit to local economy rather than practised against which governmental measures should be taken."

"Accompanying or perhaps in part, overshadowing the drive for economic development has been the powerful stimulus of nationalism. These twin forces have resulted, from many causes including retarded political and economic development of areas over which control has been exercised for many decades by highly industrialised Western countries."

"Consequently, there is a strong determination to telegraph economic development into a comparatively short period of time in an effort to catch up industrially with the Western world. To accomplish this, the governments of these countries feel that it was necessary to exercise varying degrees of control over their economies in allocating their available resources to most urgent needs. Reliance has not been placed primarily on competition and market forces to bring about this."

The report said that in the Philippines provisions applicable during this period which reflected competitive economic development was the major industries' control law. With the occurrence of the China Incident, the Government began to exercise even greater controls over economy. By 1941, even more far-reaching control was considered necessary and the National General Mobilization Law was passed under which the Government was enabled to bring about far-reaching changes in the organisation and structure of the Japanese economy.

The report said that during the Occupation SCAP adopted a number of economic measures. Reliance has not been placed primarily on competition and market forces to bring about this.

It has already decided to set up a single selling agency and has agreed to stockpile up to 2 million tons of sugar which it intends to sell alongside current crops over the next four years.

Production next season is to be reduced to 5 million tons.

There are clearly discriminatory measures until a new international agreement is put into force, for Cuba cannot hope to gain much industrial crop restriction over any period of time.

The irony of it all is the simple fact that if Cuba were willing to accept Sterling, it could dispose of a substantial part of its stocks to Britain.

## HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Cements, Dairy Farms, Electric and Watsons were all in demand on the Stock Exchange this morning; total turnover was \$520,100.50. No new quotations or the morning's transactions.

TOO EARLY

It said, "It is the consensus of most observers that the response of the Japanese community, the Japanese Government and the public in general, to Occupation sponsored measures to decontrol, the tightly-held business structure of Japan and prohibit restrictive business practices was acquiescent rather than favourable."

It was too early to forecast how far the re-emergence of major monopolies and cartels would actually proceed. The Liberal Party, which controlled the Lower House, and formed the Government, had in general expressed its interest in anti-monopoly legislation along the lines proposed by the Government.

Other major political parties of Japan, including the Progressives and the Socialists, had expressed either in their Party platforms or in the course of their criticisms of Government policies the desirability of assistance to small and medium-sized business through better material allocation procedures that would give equitable treatment to such firms.

The position taken by these political parties, however, appears to be motivated in the main by a desire to obtain the support of large numbers of voters engaged in small and medium-size business rather than concern over the competitive status of small business per se.

The concern of the political parties in Japan over the difficulties of small business is thus apparently not based upon their conviction that monopolies and restrictive business practices per se would jeopardise the welfare of the nation as a whole," the report said.

Discussing the Philippines the report said, "The Philippines is

## One Million Tractors Made In Year

Paris, July 16. One million tractors were made in the world in 1951.

This figure is reported by the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, which adds that more than half the number were produced in the United States.

IFAP, quoting from a United Nations study, says North America has more than two-thirds of the world tractor fleet, while it has only 10 per cent of the world's arable land.

French possessions in West Africa took most of Vice-Nuri's heavy ships, went to Hong Kong, Singapore, Indonesia and West Germany.

Over-all, the parts of Vice-Nuri exported 673,000 tons of products in 1951, compared with 500,000 tons in 1950.

The French Union and the United States were the principal rubber buyers.

Rubber alone accounted for 50 per cent of the total value of exports. Rubber shipments were estimated at more than 50,000 tons, compared with 10,000 tons in 1950.

Military needs and new construction projects in Indo-China absorbed the major part of the output, but there was a considerable export to Japan.

Overall, the parts of Vice-Nuri exported 203,544 tons in 1951, compared with 123,000 tons in 1950. Rice shipments from all parts of Indo-China may exceed 500,000 tons this year. The exports in 1951 were 1,000,000 tons.

Viet Nam's exports of rubber have risen from 1,000,000 in 1950 to 2,500,000,000.

Viet Nam's economists said the rich 1951 reflected a rise in commerce in the interior of Viet Nam, where production along all lines is being speeded up as fast as can be.

United States and the United Kingdom completed.—Associated Press.

COAL MINING

Viet Nam supplied 89,000 tons of coal in 1951, valued at 103,000,000 Indo-Chinese piastres.

These mines exported 205,000 tons of coal in 1950.

Number 1 rubber, August 1951, 100,000 tons.

Number 2 rubber, August 1951, 70,000 tons.

Number 3 rubber, August 1951, 50,000 tons.

Blanket crepe, August 1951, 100,000 tons.

Blanket, August 1951, 100,000 tons.



JOHN CLARKES  
CASEBOOK

## Visiting Day

THERE were no ambitions in the printed notice the hospital sent: no possible loopholes in the austere phrasing. The notice said: CHILDREN'S WARD: Visitors from 2-4 o'clock SUNDAYS ONLY.

So, on the Sunday afternoon, the father and the mother went to the hospital to see their son, whose name was Nicholas, who was four years old and whom the father had delivered to the hospital six days earlier to undergo a minor but painful operation.

The hearts of the father and mother were in their boots when they reached the hospital. Their morale was almost out of sight.

IT was a nice enough little hospital, built on a hill on the edge of a small country town; but the dead hand of the State lay upon it, or so the father felt, and patients were units in accountancy, not people any longer.

The porter gave the father a grubby, pencilled-in pass to see his son, a permit like those issued to callers at the Ministries, which have to be counter-signed and handed in before leaving, lest one should seek to steal secrets from, say, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries without having first been properly vouched for and evaluated.

The children's ward was on the first floor. There were eight children in it. Their ages ranged from ten months to 11 years. None of them was very ill. Each sat erect like a Buddha, with that huge dignity only small children and experienced aldermen can achieve, awaiting developments, awaiting parents.

THE parents crowded in. They were all, at once, in trouble. They were not used to seeing their children being so unnatural, so absurdly well-behaved.

The mother of Nicholas picked him out with a mother's instinct, his father would have passed by his cot, for he never saw his son with his hair so neatly arranged.

"Darling," the mother said through the rails of the cot. Nicholas looked up. He was busy with crayons. "Oh, bother," he said. "I've put my pencil and it ought to have been yellow."

THE boy was so busy that the father had time to look around. Each cot now had its complement of two visitors, a mother and a father, generally. The fathers were trying out terrible party tricks. The mothers were gazing on their children. And, floating up and down between the cots was the sister in charge. She was a nice, plump, sensible woman, and the parents tried to curry favour with her because instinctively they knew she was the boss.

BETWEEN the parents in the ward there was by now a sort of shady camaraderie. Some parents had brought sweets for their children. They furiously offered these to their children's neighbours. The sister caught them at it. "Everything we have here is shared," she said, and took the sweets to the common stockpile.

THE mother of Nicholas went before time was up, the father stayed. At four o'clock an urgent bell rang again. Nicholas said: "I want you to stay, I'm going to cry, that girl over there's crying." He cried. The father said: "Girls are allowed to cry, boys have to show them how not to." The hint was not taken.

When the father left with the other reluctant parents, every child in the ward was howling. The father said to the sister: "What do you do now?" She said: "We leave them to it for five minutes, then they mostly stop." The father went home and the mother was waiting there, and she, too, was in tears. It took longer than five minutes to stop them.

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## Deliberate Revival Of Nazism In Austria Alleged

Vienna, July 16. International Jewish leaders today charged the Austrian Government with re-establishing the Hitler regime, by a series of seven laws now before Parliament.

The Jewish leaders charged that the laws would "rehabilitate the former Nazi leadership of Austria, while taking away the few rights of the victims of Nazism."

## Middle E. Defence Agreement

London, July 16. Britain, the United States, Turkey and France are agreed that the Middle East defence structure should be set up without further delay and that if Egypt will not take part other Arab States should be allowed to co-operate as equal partners, authoritative quarters said here today.

It is emphasised that there is no intention of leaving Egypt out of the scheme and that the four Western Powers are convinced that if the defence aspects of Anglo-Egyptian relations could be dealt with apart from political matters, an acceptable settlement could be reached.

It is also stressed that the four Western Powers would not bring pressure on any Arab State not wishing to co-operate; nor would Arab States be asked to co-operate; the Western Powers would offer their co-operation with Arab States.

The quarters said that Britain made it clear in November last year when Egypt rejected the four Powers' proposals for Middle East defence that she did not intend to let Egypt's attitude prevent plans for going ahead.—United Press.

## MOCK RAID PLANNED

London, July 17. London will today stage a mock atom bomb raid to enable the civilian services of the capital to test their defences against the effects of the new weapon.

It will be assumed that a bomb of the same power as at Nagasaki has been dropped on Clapham Junction, a crowded south London suburb and strategic junction for railways from the south coast ports.

Dr E. T. Paris, chief scientific adviser of the Home Office, said today it will be assumed that 30 per cent of Clapham's population of 75,000 will have been evacuated to safe areas and others will have gone into air raid shelters.

First surveys of the damage will show that 10,000 people are killed or trapped in houses and shelters, 3,000 people are injured, 1,000 fires are blazing, 18,000 houses are completely destroyed and 200,000 people are crowding the roads.

The police retaliated with tear gas and one shot was fired killing a rioter when a police sergeant was surrounded by the mob who tried to remove his weapon.—France-Press.

## Floods Maroon Villagers

New Delhi, July 16. Peasants in northern Bihar fled to trees today as floods from the Kosi river swept across the plains, marooning villagers over an area of 250 square kilometres.

The floods in Bihar, which recur almost annually, have so far affected 500 villages with a population of about half a million. Hastily dug dykes protected many villages, leaving them isolated islands above swirling brown waters.

Heavy monsoon rains flooded low-lying parts of Bihar, cutting transport services and forcing people to wade knee-deep through water.

In Assam, after a week of

They were Mr. Zaccaria Shuster, European director of the American Jewish Committee, and Dr. Roth, general secretary of the European division of the World Jewish Congress.

Mr. Shuster and Dr. Roth told a press conference that they had rushed to Vienna to protest against the "vicious" laws to the Chancellor, Dr. Leopold Figl, and the Western Allied powers.

They charged that the laws had been prepared secretly, and will be rushed through Parliament this week "unless we air up the Western world against these Nazi measures."

With the exception of the semi-official Austrian Press Agency, all invited Vienna newspapers ignored the press conference.

Mr. Shuster and Dr. Roth charged that three of the laws will favour former Nazis at a time when Austrian political leaders privately admit they are trying to win the Nazi vote for the next elections."

## IMMORALITY

The three laws will grant an amnesty to 34,000 former high-ranking Nazis. Up to 28,000 of them will get back their civil rights and their property. Another 6,000 major Nazi offenders will get back their property only. The laws will also lift a three-year-old freeze on advancement and pay increases for 30,000 public officials who were minor Nazis.

Mr. Shuster said the three laws are "an absolute Immorality" and that, although he and Dr. Roth have called on Dr. Figl to receive no assurance that these measures will be changed."

Mr. Shuster and Dr. Roth charged that four other laws, ostensibly supposed to benefit persecuted Jews and other Nazi victims, were actually "designed to undermine the benefits the persecutors have won since the war."—Associated Press.

## More Trouble In Calcutta

Calcutta, July 16. In a clash between police and demonstrators here today, 36 people were injured and 125 persons, including four opposition members of the West Bengal Assembly and five women were arrested.

The clash occurred when for the second consecutive evening the "hunger-marchers" tried to enter the prohibited area around the West Bengal Assembly building in protest against two charges by police armed with lathis on 3,000 demonstrators here last night.

Some 2,000 demonstrators tonight burned two police motorcycles, injured 20 mounted police horses and pelted police with stones.

The police retaliated with tear gas and one shot was fired killing a rioter when a police sergeant was surrounded by the mob who tried to remove his weapon.—France-Press.

## American Casualties In Korea

Washington, July 16. Announced United States battle casualties in Korea reached 112,843 today, an increase of 718 since last week.

The Defense Department's weekly summary based on notifications to families through last Friday reported: (First figure increase, second figure now total).

Killed in action 132; 17,783. Wounded 507; 52,409.

Missing (XX) 47; 12,087.

Total 718; 112,843.

Battle deaths (YY) 140; 10,630.

Current missing (ZZ) (XX)

23; 9,620.

(XX) indicates decrease.

(YY) includes killed in action 1,063, fatally wounded and 200 dead originally reported missing.

(ZZ) after deducting from gross total 1,888 return,

1,400 known captured and 202 known dead.—Associated Press.

## SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



## The Whiteson Sinking: Counsel's Submissions

Mr. R. F. G. Dennis, representing the Master, Captain G. M. Blaikie, made submissions to the Marine Court of Inquiry when it resumed hearing this morning into the sinking of the mv Whiteson.

The Whiteson, of 420 gross tons, sank in the South China Sea, about 320 miles south of Hongkong, on a voyage to Singapore on the early morning of July 6.

The Marine Court of Inquiry comprised: Mr. T. B. Low (President), Marine Magistrate; Lieutenant-Cook D. S. Cox, Assistant Queen's Harbour Master; Mr. A. W. Black, consulting engineer and naval architect; and Capt. B. E. Bidwell, Marine Superintendent.

Mr. R. F. G. Dennis, of Messrs. Bruton and Company, represented Capt. George McIntosh Blaikie, master of the Whiteson, and Mr. A. S. K. Collings, head, a watching brief on behalf of the Tung Lin Loong Co., Ltd., of Singapore, new owners of the Whiteson.

Assisting the Court in charting the course of the Whiteson in her last voyage on maps was Mr. W. D. Leighton, Marine Officer of the Marine Department.

When the Court resumed this morning the last witness, Mr. S. H. Chung, signalman at the Blackhead Signal Station, testified that when he went on duty at 8 a.m. on July 3 there was a non-local typhoon signal hoisted at Blackhead. The signal carried the information of a typhoon at 11 degrees north and 123 degrees east moving in a west-north-west direction at a speed of 13 knots. There was no indication of intensity of the storm.

The signal was changed at 12.30 p.m. It gave the position of the typhoon at 11 degrees north and 121 degrees east moving in a west-north-west direction at a speed of 16 knots. The direction of the wind was 23.

Concluding his submissions, Mr. Dennis asked the Court to note that Capt. Blaikie had the last man to leave his ship, the skill in which he directed the rescue of his men under appalling circumstances, and the fact that not a single life was lost.

In reply to the Chief Justice, Mr. Bernacchi said that the Court could not consider the law in relation to the two grounds of appeal because it was not now open to appellants to ask this Court to set aside the judgment which they had obtained against the first defendants.

In reply to the Chief Justice, Mr. Dennis asked the Court to note that Capt. Blaikie had confidence in the seaworthiness of his ship and using his knowledge and skill as a seaman, Capt. Blaikie set out for Singapore in fine, clear weather. The weather continued fair up to Saturday morning, when it changed radically. Capt. Blaikie had confidence in the seaworthiness of his ship up to the last moment.

Concluding his submissions, Mr. Dennis asked the Court to note that Capt. Blaikie had the last man to leave his ship, the skill in which he directed the rescue of his men under appalling circumstances, and the fact that not a single life was lost.

## SUBMISSIONS

In his submissions, Mr. Dennis dealt with various points in the evidence given by witnesses. Dealing with the question whether it was prudent to put to sea on that particular day, Counsel said the Whiteson was a wooden ship of a small tonnage and that considering the fierce seas she rode the sea well.

Saying that a ship is either seaworthy or not seaworthy, Counsel said that if the ship had been issued with a certificate had been issued, the Master was justified in taking the ship out.

He could not see why the fact that the certificate was issued for a period from June 30 to July 30 should be emphasised, there being nothing unusual about it.

Referring to Mr. Collings' statement that if he (Mr. Collings) personally had thought the weather conditions were not favourable, he would have rung the Clearance Office to request him not to issue the certificate until he heard further from him, Mr. Dennis said that Mr. Collings who was a responsible officer directly concerned with shipping and all relevant authorities, had no application in Hongkong.

Mr. Dennis said that the certificate had been issued on July 1, 1952, and that he had no objection to the certificate being issued.

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